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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902.

WEAVERS' BRAVE FIGHT.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY SEEKS TO PROLONG BATTLE A FEW WEEKS MORE.

Call for Funds to Assist in the Battle That Has Already Lasted 26 Weeks. Most Magnificient Fight Ever Waged In Textile Trade-Urgent Appeal from the Field of Action.

Members of the Alliance and Party are aware that the weavers in the Alliance have been fighting during the past six months one of the greatest fights that has ever occurred on the trades union field.

Articles that have appeared regularly in the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE show that no union has ever had more to contend with. The church, the courts, the police, Pinkertons, the militia, have all been called in to break the strike. They have ignominiously failed. Scab furnishers have been given thousands of dollars to procure help. They, too, have failed.

But the men who have been fighting are members of the working class. and, as such, have but few resources They find it necessary now, after all these months, to make a specially urgent call for funds. The Woollen Trust has cursed the Socialists for the fight they have put up against the wrongs to which the men and women in the mills were subjected. The trust has millions of dollars behind it. The weavers have only the S. T. and L. A. and the S. L. P., but with their support, if given generously and given at once, will more than overcome the money of the trust. The fight has been on so long that it cannot risk more money. It hopes that another few weeks will break the strikers.

Prove that the Alliance and Party can stand by their locals! Rally to their support, and rally at once.

The following letter shows the necessity there is for prompt action: New York, July 20, 1902.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Alliances of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, Sections of the S. L. P., and Sympa-

Comrades-The strike of the woollen weavers against the introduction of the two-loom system by the American Woollen Company has now been on for twenty-six weeks, and during that time there have been only 185 desertions from their ranks of 4,000. This will give you an idea of the splendid fight now being carried on by our comrades in the weaving industry, and in order to carry this fight to an ultimate victory we again appeal to you for funds for the strikers. No doubt, all of our members have followed up the accounts of this strike which have appeared in the different issues of the DAILY PEOPLE, and it is readily understood that the American Woollen Company cannot hold out much longer, unless they wish to go out of

To-day the woollen market should open up with their samples, but the Woollen Company, owing to the strike on their hands, is unable to furnish the samples for the market, and have notified the dealers that they will not be ready for one month longer. They think that if they can hold out for this length of time they will be able to break the ranks of the strikers, as thep do not think it possible that the strikers can hold out for that much longer. Now, comrades, our members in the weaving industry have made a long and excellent fight against the American Woollen Company, and it is up to you to help them to bring this fight to a successful end by assisting them financially, thus helping to place them in a position to fool the American Woollen Company by being able to hold out until the middle of next month. If this can be done, our comrades in Rhode Island feel sure victory; but for them to be able to do this each Local Alliance of the S. T. and L. A. should AT ONCE send on whatever financial support they feel that they can contribute towards this cause; remember comrades, that a dollar NO'V is worth over to Britishers.

fifty a month from now, as there are some cases among the weavers which call for financial assistance at once.

In conclusion, the General Executive Board instructs me to say that they hope each Local Alliance will do its utmost in this matter; but whatever you are able to do to assist our comrades in the weaving industry, do it NOW. Send all donations to the treasurer of the strike, Michael Clabby, 1955 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

For the General Executive Board. William L. Brower, General Secretary.

TRUE TRADES-UNIONISM.

An Address Issued to Scottish Masons by One of Their Members.

We extract the following from an ad-dress issued to the members of the United Operative Masons' of Scotland

on the operative Masons of Scotland on the occasion of the last annual elec-tion of travelling delegate— Bretheren, I am convinced that the trade union which can do good to the working men must be a trade union which has a central characteristic. It must recognize the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class. The trade union that does not recognize that much, will find itself arrayed against the working men of different trades and sometimes of their own trade acording to the temporary interests of their employers. A working men's organization that is not class-co scious, a working men's organization that imagines that the interests of the employing class and the interest of the working lacss are one and the same, such an organization and such workers are simply appendages of the capitalist class and will be drawn into the vortex of competing capitalist conflicts. In short, we must organize not only for the im-mediate benefits, but for the final overthrow of wage-slavery and abolition of poverty. Organization for immediate benefits will become increasingly difficult with the concentration of capital and the growth of the trust system. Already the House of Lords in their recent inter-pretation of the Trade Union laws have dealt a severe blow at trade unionism and the capitalist class intends to go a step further. In the coming session of Parliament they wil demand a royal com-mission on trade unionism and its rela-tion to industry. The capitalist class having control of the legislature this can only result in a further limitation of the action of trade unions. The continuous upfull battle with that class for better

conditions, now gaining, now losing, with every vicissitude of trade, will tend to dishearten the men unless bound together with a solidarity born of higher ideals. For the strengthening of our union much will have to be done, Educative work is required. Our returns might be made a magazine for the discussion of labor uestions as well as business journal, and in this way interest the members. I believe that the time is now more than ripe for Trades Federation. I am cer-tain the Masons as a body are in favor of this and would give their support if a ballot was taken. This and more is sadly needed, but it will be a delusion and a snare if we are not at the same time striving, as our initiation form lias it, "for that position in society which as producers of all wealth we have a

right to occupy."
The essential principle of sound organization are accordingly these:

1st—A trade organization must be clear

upon the fact that mot until it has overthrown the capitalist system of private ownership of the machinery of producand made this the joint property of the people, thereby compelling every-one to work if he wants to live, is it at all possible for the workers to be safe.

all possible for the workers to be safe.
2nd.—A labor organization must be
perfectly clear upon the fact that it
cannot reach safety until it has wrenched the government from the clutches of the capitalist class; and that it cannot do that unless it votes, not for men but for own class platform and programmethe abolition of the wage system of

3d.-A labor organization muct be perfeetly clear upon the fact that politic are not like religion, a private concern of working men are his private concern For the same reason that the organization dictates wages, hours, etc., in the interest of the working class, for that reason must it dictate politics also; and for the same reason that it execrates the scab in the workshop, it must execrate the scab at the hustings. Brethren inspired by those principles, every step will be an advance to the final victory of our class. On those principles I stand. If elected I will do my best to spread them among the men. I ask

for the support only of those in sympathy, confident that whatever may be the result of the election those principle must inevitably become the guiding stars of our class. nas Fraser, in the Workers' Re-

[Thomas Frase public, Dublin.]

The trouble with the Eners seems to be due for the most part to the prevel-ance among them of carpet-baggers of an advanced type. Those Boers who were pro-English are now acting in the capacity of petty rulers and persecutors. Such rule as this is doubtly bitter to the Boers who fought for what they considered the freedom their country, and naturally there is endless friction between the two sets. The pro-British Boers received their necessary to give them something, bu it will be just as easy to take their offices away from them and turn them

ONE MORE LESSON.

BY WHICH THE WORKERS SHOULD PROFIT.

The Paterson Strike and Causes That Led to Its Defeat-Fakirs, Foiled In Their Schemes of Duping Strikers, Resort to Destructive Methods.

Paterson, N. J., July 16 .- The strike of the Paterson silk dyers is over, and the field of battle is strewn with the hopes and aims of the labor fakir brigade who started early in the fight to try and rope the dyers in as a dues paying attachment to their so-called labor unions.

First in this "noble waging of the class struggle," was one Paul Breen, of the C. M. I. U., whose parrot cry of organize! organize! was but an echo of the cry of the labor fakir heard all over the country to-day. In the early days of the fight this gentleman was very conspicious and when Charles H. Corregan and W. L. Brower, of the S. T. & L. A., came here and warned the dyers of the ditch into which they have landed. Breen, on the morning afwhen the two men were gonestarted in to lie about the S. T. & L. A. cigarmakers scabbing it in New York. Breen was promptly challenged to prove his assertions in public debate. He sneaked out of the hall, in which the incident occurred, and was heard of no more during the strike. But the S. T. & L. A. men are not through with Mr. Breen yet, and he will hear some-

thing from them in the future. The second duck that tried to exploit the strikers and ran up against the S. T. & L. A. was a spruce young gent answering to the name of Tevans. He is the organizer of the United Silk Workers of America. Tevans thought to succeed where Breen failed, but he had to take to the woods and the haunts of men have not heard from him since. This cleared the atmosphere for a while, but when the fakirs found that between them and their prey stood a small but impenetrable body of S. T. & L. A. men they resorted to ether tactics. In this they were aided by the local press. The fakirs circulated the story that the S. T. & L. A. men were anarchists, and foreigners, who were terrorizing the other workmen. They said that the S. T. & L. A. men were a menace to the business interests of the city, and it was they, with newspaper aid, that paved the way for the calling of the troops. The millionaire-brewer-mayor was be-tween two fires. The mill owners wanted the troops, but the brewer did not want to openly offend the workers who drink his beer. In this delimma the labor fakirs came to his assistance by denouncing the "anarchist" element

in the strike.

The "riot," that paved the way for the calling of the troops was a cut and dried affair. When the "riot" was in progress the strikers were attending a meeting at Belmont's Park, in the about the "riot" till after the meeting. All of these things failed to break the strike, and the S. T. & L. A. men

kept the labor fakirs, birds of prey, away from the men.

But all was not clear sailing by any means. The dirtiest fakir was yet to show his hand, and the fact that he was the chairman of the executive board portunities to carry out his plans. Chairman James McGrath, who had a swelled head for one thing, chafed under the efforts of the S. T. & L. A. men to hold the strike down to clear cut lines. It is thought that he had outside direction as to how he should go about it to disrupt the strike. Anyway, on July 8, there appeared in the "Guardian" of this city, over McGrath's signature, a statement, that if the strike should be lost it would be due to the Italians, who, he declared, were all anarchists. He said he would no longer stand for them. The executive board promptly deposed him as chair-They did not expell him as they wished to investigate the case further. He should have been expelled then and

The executive board named James Donohue as temporary chairman, but the poison scattered by McGrath was already at work, and about 150 men went back to work. The situation might have been saved even then, but the papers continued to refer to Mc-Grath as strike leader, and on July 12; this traitor to the working class, called the strike off. He had been deposed three days before, but all the papers came out Saturday with the big articles telling that the strike was ended. The excuse is made for McGrath by his friends that he was drunk when he did the dirty work.

A meeting was called for Sunday, July 13, but the strikers, confused by the various reports, could no longer be held in line and the strike collapsed. The feeling of the dyers against pure and simple unionism is very bitter and a willing ear is lent now to S. T. & L. A. doctrine. The strikers acknowledged that the S. T. & L. A. men gave them due warning and they are sorry

that properly handled, the strike could easily have been won. Louis Kuhn, treasurer of the New

they did not heed it. The feeling is

Jersey Federation of Labor, and Cornelius Ford, first vice-president of the federation, have been visiting the local trade and labor unions for the purpos of inducing them to affiliate with the federation and send delegates to convention. twenty-fourth annual which will be held in the State house Trenton, on Monday and Tuesday August 18 and 19. Since the arrival here the delegates have been in conference with J. P. McDonnell and Adolph Cordier, of the American Federation of Labor; Keppler, of the Pas-Paterson, as a pure and simple stamping ground, is nearly played out. The S. T. & L. A. will profit by recent ex-

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Section Allegheny County to Give Ex-cursion This Year.

Section Allegheny County, S. L. P. has during the past few years conducted boat excursions from Pittsburg to various points on the Monongahela river.

The year 1902 is to witness a change in the entire programme of Section Allegheny County's day of pleasure, when it will be at home to all of its legion of friends on August 16 at Conneaut Lake,

The wisdom of making this change will at once become apparent when once the thousand and one attractions of an excursion to beautiful Conneaut Lake are compared with a monotonous twelve hour steamboat ride on the Monongahela river.

An elegant ride of over 100 miles in a swiftly moving special train, through a country unsurpassed for charming, everchanging scenery, the recollections of which delightful trip will ever be a

pleasant memory.

Fed entirely by springs beneath its surface, this queen of inland lakes looks down from an elevation of over 400 feet above the waters of Lake Eric, forty miles to the westward; and for miles along its charming borders nothing greets the eye but scenes of lovliness, as it were, woven by the witchery of enchantment.

To the weary toilers of our big indus-trial centers, there is no spot in the State so accessible, so inexpensive to reach, which at the same time presents so diversified a list of attractions as does this beautiful place.

Are you weary and worn out by heat, sickness, toil or care? Throw drugs to the dogs, and for one day bask in the sunlight of nature at Conneaut Lake, drink from the numerous springs of pure water with which the vicinity abounds, bathe in its waters, take the family rowing on its surface, and if, like Isaac Walton, you are inclined towards piscatorial pleasures, no other body of water offers such inducements to the fisherman; here all kinds of game fish abound, so much so, that a few hours' patient effort are often rewarded by big catches of pike, muscalonge and other species of the finny tribe.

So well have the desires of the visitors to this ideal Summer resort been antic ipated, that there is not a solitary wish for legitimate sport or pleasure of any kind that cannot be immediately grati-fied, right then and there. Particularly is this true of the family. The male portion of the family is not the only one whose comfort and pleasure has been considered at Conneaut Lake.

Ladies and children figure largely in the percentages of pleasures to be enjoyed in this day's outing.

To those who love to trip the light

fantastic, we desire to say that on the afternoon of August 16th the entire flooring of the huge dancing pavilion will be at the disposal of the members and friends of Section Allegheny County, music for the occasion being furnished by one of the finest orchestras in the

State. Other sports and pleasures than those alluded to, can be enjoyed without stint. Staunch steamers make frequent trips | duced as the chairman of the evening. to all parts of the lake, affording a surpassing view from the water, of the hundreds of cottages, hotels, pavilions and other buildings necessary for the pleasure and comfort of the visitors and

Figure eight toboggans, merry-gorounds, roller coasters, exciting contest between two expert baseball teams, are among the many pleasures to be enjoyed.

And when you feel hungry or thirsty, you will find an abundance of shade and snelter where you can enjoy the refreshments you have brought with you or can be bought on the grounds at

reasonable prices.

Another pleasure which will be enjoyed by all will be a short address by our well known and popular comrades, William Adams, of Wilmerding, our candidate for Governor. And now let us all look forward with

pleasure towards the 16th of August. Let us each and every one sell as many tickets as possible. In short, let us make it a gathering of the militant Socialists, sympathizers, friends and families of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and

nearby New York.

Tickets can be secured at any P. & L. E. R. R. station, at any of the branch headquarters, or from any of the members. All readers of the Party organs are

invited to assist in making this excursion For tickets, further particulars or de

tion as to the time and rates.--

tails, address
WM. J. EBERLE, 510 Wylie avenue. P S See advertisement for informa-

THE RUSSIAN MEETING,

IT STRIKES A WORDY BLOW FOR RUSSIAN FREEDOM

Nihilism and the Yellow Journal Boom ed by Freaks-Sweat Shop Victims Told They Enjoy Freedom and Opportunity-They Applaud It.

Thursday night July 17, the following letter of protest was handed into this office too late for publication in its proper department:

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-It is with dismay and amaze ment that we read an epistle in your valuable paper, defaming the character of the meeting to take place Friday, July 18, at Cooper Union.

The writer claims to be familiar with the state and the composition of the Russian Students' Society. If this should be really so, he would probably have known that this meeting has been called, not by the Russian Students' Society, but by five different ones, among which the Russian Students' Society is only one.

The attack by your correspondent seems to go, if not by a willing, then unwilling, servant of Russian despotism. As far as the fruthfulness of his charge the Russian Students' Society, we will leave it to them to answer it according to deserts. The five societies are the Algememer Arbeiter Bund, Branch New York, Socialist Club, Friends of Russian Freedom, Polish Socialist Party, and last, but not the least, the Russian Students' Society.

Secretary for the Conference, A. Hillman Russin. July 17, 1902.

The letter which caused the "dismay and amazement," and is characterized as written by a servant of Russian despotism, appeared in THE PEOPLE of Wednesday of last week as follows: "Those 'Russian Students.'

"To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-My attention has been called to an editorial in the Yelow Journal booming a mass meeting purporting to be held by a so-called 'Russian Student's Society' for the purpose of securing a free government in Russia. As one who is perfectly familiar with the member-ship of this so-called society, I desire to state that they are neither Russians nor students, but a lot of shyster lawyers and ex-political office-holders, who are seeking self-advertisement. These men were never attached to the Russian revolutionary Socialist movement and were conspicuous in Russian by their absence. Their attitude in American affairs, which has been that of the jobseeker, is repudiated by the Russians who were really participants struggle for free government in Russia, and who are at present in this country. That attitude would also be repudiated by the Russians at home, as would also the audacity of the so-called 'Russian Student's Society,' in pretending to speak for free government in Russia, in behalf of the Russian revolutionary movement.

"A RUSSIAN JEW.

"New York, July 14." Friday July 18, the meeting was held. From start to finish it looked like a movement to boom the Yellow Journal,

which in turn had boomed the meeting. Dr. Rayevsky, a member of the waerts" Press Association, a Jewish anarchist daily paper, opened the meeting. He said the meeting was held by the organized Russian societies of New York for the purpose of protesting against the restrictions imposed by the Russian government against free speech, etc., and to make known to the Americam people the conditions existing in despotic Russian. Rayevsky then intro-Isaac Hourwich, ex-political job holder of Washington and Chicago, a particular friend of Barondess and Meyer London.

Hourwich said that Russians needed something more than a battle cry of "no taxation without representation." The struggle there was for a chance to obtain a livelihood as in America. (Great applause from hundreds who are daily sweated in the tailor shops). He said that labor unions, such as enjoyed freedom in America, were treated as conspiracies in Russia. (Great plause from those who forgot the parrot cry of government by injunction.)

Honrwich closed with glowing praise for the Yellow Journal, (Hisses and Cheers.) He asked a rising vote of respect for John Swiuton, whom he characterized as the departed champion of Russian freedom

Chairman Hourwich introduced Mr. McDowell, who he said was the founder of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. McDowell spoke of the bonds of affection existing between Russia and America. This brought great applause from the audience which was assembled to protest against Russian despotism. McDowell said the rural governments of both countries are democratic. Russia being the more democratic of the two. (Great applause). He continued in this strain and said that the peoples of the earth have the most ingenious form of government obtainable. (Great applause.)

McDowell closed by yelling at the top of his voice, "Organize! Organize! Organize! Educate! Educate! Educate for freedom!". Then dropping in religious eestasy he exclaimed, two countries were sister republics. No more kings, no more thrones; the peo-

ple everywhere the power!" (Great and renewed applause.) The star speaker of the evening, John Crosby, single tax Democrat, was

then trotted out. Crosby was glad to see so many present protesting tyranny, and he wished that he could bring before the audience a panorama of Russian suf fering so that we could appreciate the great liberties we have. "At times I am out of patience with my government' (Great applause) "but I am thankfu and satisfied when I compare it with Russia. We should be proud of our country and government because here we can right our wrongs. In Russia they are unable to do this. We have the best government in the world to day. If I was in Russian I think I would be a Nihilist or something worse." (Tremendous applause.) "There is no occasion for being one here. The press is free and I want to thank the New York Journal" (Hisses and cheers; hisses win.) "Don't hiss a paper doing more for liberty than any other institu tion in America." (Applause wins this time.) "In that paper you will always find something to stir the hearts of young men to great deeds. Stand by a paper that sticks by the people!" (Great applause again.) He then threw in joke about the Lord's prayer, saying it ontained lots of dynamite. He wanted this country made a haven when all the oppressed of the earth could come. He said that gnorance and superstition was

national resources was his remedy. The chairman was then heard to say something about a collection, but the departing feet drowned his tramp of voice. A few nickes were collected,

Telegrams and letters of regret were Charles Francis next read. Charles Francis Adams, single tax Democrat, Bolton Hall, single tax anarchist, and Ernest Crosby, Tolstoian anarchist, and brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, among others, mouthed radical phrases in their regrets. The collection having been taken up, half of those who went out returned as soon as the danger was passed.

Resolutions were then put and adopted condemning the Russian Government and the provisions in the anti-anarchist bill that was up in the last session of Congress. The poet of the Ghetto, Mr. Rosenfeld,

then retreated. A Mr. Demsky did a turn in Polish. He wanted the audience to cut out the resolutions, which he hoped would appear in the papers, and send them to their Congressman with sender's name

recited in Russian one of his poems and

attached. As the audience filed out they were asked to purchase copies of "Free So-ciety," an anarchist publication. Thus ended the blow struck for Russian freedom.

Hanna, in a speech before the Wholesale Saddlers, said that the Golde Rule was his yardstick, and that he paced himself by it. Mark as a sucking dove quite a novel feature, and one that under ordinary circumstances cause endless laughter. But since he has taken on himself the task of "reconciling" capital and labor, for the purpose of giving both an increased profit, he is allowed to do practically anything, and little notice is taken of it. In addition to the Golden Rule rant, he also played Jeremiah to the effect that the time was coming when all the world would live in peace and harmony, because capital understood labor and labor understood capital, and each gave the other more rights than the other asked, and each received more than it was possible for receive in the olden day when they did not understand, but fought. This is as curious as reconciliation. There is but a certain product possible, and for any division to take place the product must be considered as it is. To-day the capitalist class receives one portion, and the working class receives another. If the proportion of one is increased, that of the other must be decreased. The world always struggled along as best it could un-der the impression that two halves, or four quarters, or eight eighths made a whole. But this fairy godmother—there are no fairy godfathers to the best of our rec-ollection-Mark Hanna, promises not only the whole, but also a fair division of what is left. Perhaps if he divulged his plan in full he would give the whole to the capitalist and allow the workers al that was left.

curate in its facts, nor is it always timely in producing the things that it takes for facts, but which are not. Its latest and one of its best was its megaphone editorial of yesterday, in which it rehearsed and reasserted the story, published some months ago in a Catholic paper, about the use of teachers sent from this country, of

"The American &" is not always ac-

the Philippines schools for sectarian purposes. As the Catholic article-im plied, though did not expose exactly, the teachers were using their position for the purpose of persuading the Filipino "to recant the errors of Catho ity and embrace those of Protestant-ism." "The Independent" at once go "The Independent" at once got on the trail of this story, which was given great publicity by the non-sectrarian and Catholic press, and it disproved every single assertion made. The Catholic paper which first published the story then retracted. But a little thing like that does not trouble the "American &" for it now takes up the lie, praises the author of it, and praises Catholics for having been indignant in the matter. The reas used, founded in every way on falsehood, is an exact exposition of the usual method that Hearst's papers use at all times. He found it advisable to throw a sop to the Catholics, and an absolute untruth is as acceptable to him as anything else.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT.

IT IS ON AGAIN IN BUFFALO, AGAINST S. L. P.

Six Party Members Arrested and Fined Because They Dared Exercise a Constitutional Right-The Party Will Push the Fight to a Finish.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 18.—The fight to maintain the right of open air agitation is again on in Buffalo. Last April the Socialist Labor Party made satisfactory arrangements with Police Superintendent Bull, and since then about three meetings have been held each week. The crowds attending the meetings grew larger ach week, and the politicians feared their effect upon the workers whom t'ey have so long duped. The captains began to put the old suppressize measures into effect, but the Party called their bluff each time, and the captains desisted.

Of course, this did not satisfy the politicians. Finally, Superintendent Bull "consulted legal advisers," and as a result ordered the suppression of all Socialist street meetings." Bull did not notify the Party organization of his order, and it wouldn't have. mattered if he had, for the Party will not budge one iota in its right to free speech.

Last Wednesday night Comrade B. Reinstein was arrested for insisting on holding a street meeting, as also were Comrades Gordon, of Hamilton, Ontario; Gross, Nielsen, William Rehloff and Fred Rohloff, all for "belonging to the gang."

Next morning in court Police Justice Rochford ruled high-handedly. and fined each of the comrades five dollars. The fines were paid, and an arpeal to recover was made. The chances are that the fines will have to be remitted. The Party has engag ed capable counsel, and the matter will be pushed.

TO HELP BOSSES.

Metal Plate Workers May Vote For Reduction in Wages,

Indianapolis, July 19 .- It has become known that the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin-Plate Workers is considering a proposition from the American Tin Plate Company to reduce the wages of the Hot Mill Tin Plate workers 25 per cent, in order to obtain large contracts which have heretofore been placed abroad. The Standard Oil Company has offered a contract to the American company for 1,500,000 boxes of tin, providing it can be obtained at a reduced rate.

The tariff regulations provide that tin may be imported to this country 4 with a duty of \$1.40 a box, and if the tin is made up into cans here and filled with oil and sent back to foreign countries a rebate of 99 per cent of the duty on the tin is gained.

This makes it possible for the Standard Oil Company to get its tin cheaper in foreign markets. It is now proposed to give its large order to the American company if the latter will furnish tin at the same rate. The American company feels that the wages of the tin workers must be reduced if it fills this order.

According to the statements of the bosses and the fakirs who are helping them, the inducements for the workmen to comply with this reduction are that many idle mills in various parts of the country wil be started again, and that the men already employed will be sure of steady work. The Amalgamated Association will settle the matter next week by a referendum vote. The tin workers are unwilling to state at present what they will do.

According to the City Architect of Venice, the subsoil of the city has deterioriated and the whole city is doomed. The Queen of the Adriatic was a great city when the Mediterranean was the highway of the world, but her greatness to-day is due more to sentiment than to real usefulness. A city like Venice, with all its wealth of art and history, could sink and leave no trace, and the world, though it might possibly moan the calamity for a few days, would be but little affected. Venice exerts comparatively little influence on the world to-day, because trade and industry are centered elsewhere, and go by other routes. Like Bruges, Venice stands as a crumbling monument to what once was,

The readers of THE PEOPLE kcow that the recent universal suffrage strike conducted by the Social Democrats of Sweden ended in a fiasco. This, however, the Social Democrats themselves don't admit. They say that the general strike was nothing but a demonstration, never meant to hurt anybody. It was a review of forces, intended to show the powers that be, that if the workers would proceed seriously, they would, in-deed, not be so easily dismissed. And the "strike" fulfilled its ends, they claim. The movement still moves, and if the government does not do anything in the matter during the next two years, then the real fight will start. Then there will be a real general strike and not a show of forces, and the wronged work-ers will get their full justice as Swed-ish citizens.

In my next communication I will show that the consequences of the demonstra-tion strike were such, that it would be hard to conceive of any worse ones, had the strike been a real political fight. For the present I want to give a glimpse into the manner by which this universal suffrage movement is kept going. And that glimpse will be gotten at a part played right here in America.

Saturday night, June 14 last, there was held in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third avenue, New York City, a meeting called by the agents of the Swedish Social Democrats for the purpose of discussing the subject: "Can we, the Swedes of this country, do anything whereby to help our brethren of Sweden to acquire their right as cit-izens?" The meeting had been adver-tised in "Arbetaren," as well as in the capitalistic Swedish weekly of this city, "Nordstjernan" (the North Star), and beside that it was announced by no smaller a publication than the kangaroo "Worker." Also quite a number of "Worker." Also quite a number of handbills announcing the meeting had been thrown out during the preceding week. The result was that twenty-seven Swedes assembled at the said time and place, of whom about one-fourth were members of the S. L. P. "Nordstjernan" did not seem to have brought any of them; it would rather appear the of them; it would rather appear the "Worker" had been the most powerful medium, for with the exception of the S. L. P. members, the participants of the meeting were all more or less in sympathy with, if not members of, the American specimen of the Social Democracy. The meeting was opened with the reading of an appeal to Swedish people in America, gotten up in print by the executive committee of the move-ment for the acquirement of the univer-sal suffrage. The appeal was printed in Stockholm and had probably been spread broadcast in this country, alce of "Arbetaren" before that meet-

I will not give a translation of that circular; it is sufficient to say that it was an urgent appeal for monies where-with to carry on the "fight" that was and is still, going on for justice to our brethren in Sweden. The result of the meeting was that the S. L. P. menmeeting was that the S. L. P. mem-bers (with one exception), left the hall, and the rest elected a committee of sev-en to "carry on the fight," or rather the collection bag, on this side of the At-lantic. The S. L. P. members had takopposing part in the discussion, and so the reporter to the Swedish party paper, "Social Demokraten," could repaper, "Social Demokraten, country port that although the meeting was "not so well attended as could have been wished, it was on the other hand re-wished, it was on the other hand remarkable for its unity of purpose, in spite of the damnable favaticism that otherwise has brought so much discord

At the meeting a copy of the appeal was given for publication in "Arbetar-en," and when it was published the edien," and when it was published the edi-tor of that paper gave his view of the question, which, I presume, in the main is held also by other Swedish comrades. The committee of seven have tried to interest some of the large capitalistic Swedish papers in the country, but with-

As the comments of "Arbetaren" not only gives the position of our Swedish comrades to this suffrage movement, but ent, but also gives a summing up of the contents of the appeal itself, as well as of the latest moves of the suffrage movement of the Swedish Social Democracy, I will oduce it in full.

"WHAT IS THE POSITION THAT OUGHT TO BE TAKEN BY SWED-ISH MEMBERS OF THE S. L. P. TOWARDS THE APPEAL FOR MONIES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SUF-TRAGE MOVEMENT IN SWED

That question has become the order of the day with the attempts that are being made from the outside of our party to interest agents of 'Arbetaren and other comrades, and to make then and other conrades, and to make them active for such a collection of monies among the Swedes of this country. The appeal published in this issue had not been sent to either 'Arbetaren' or any party section, but was put to our dis-position only at the meeting reported

"Now, what is the position that class nscious workingmen and comrades aght to hold concerning this matter? are herewith going to give our con-

"It is natural enough that when one is going to make any sacrifices one con-siders it only fair to get full particulars to the possible value thereof. A ergy and money, but only that, which can benefit the revolutionary Socialistic propaganda. Upon compromising a so-called reform movements he wo nising and not spend a cent, for he knows that they are only negotiations with the en-my, capitalism, and he also knows that ay, capitalism, and he also knows that the negotiations are absolutely values. And if he did not know it he will convinced of it by the ineffectivity the tactics of the Social Democrats. "The executive committee of the Lawrence of the Lawrence of the Lawrence of the Sweden, commences its meal to the Sweden of America with the congress (of the party, held some

SWEDISH SUFFRAGE STRIKE talk about 'the struggle for conquest of the universal suffrage that the Swedish

long succession of years,' etc.
"Now, that is a misrepresentation of
the real facts. 'The struggle,' so far has on the side of the Social Democrats been a constant compromising and cooperation with 'the Liberals' and the Radicals;" it has been a steady walking around with the 'sack of the beggar.'
Petitions to the King and the Riksdag, demonstrations, so-called 'Peoples Par-liaments'—such are the innocent moves upon which the Liberals and the Radicals have been very willing to see the Social Democrats spend all their energies.

"When the strike resolution came, then we expected to see the Social Democrats throw away the 'sack of the beggar' and

make a reality of the struggle.
"But no, the leaders reduced the struggle to nothing but a circus affair. They did not want to repel their allies and declared that the 'demonstration' (it was no longer a struggle), would last only two or three days. The result could be but one. The ones in power do not retreat for demonstrations.

'Now that the bourgeois party, the so-called Liberals, has betrayed the people in its struggle,' etc.-the appeal goes

on to say: "Then we must ask the Social Demcracy in Sweden, did the Liberals not always betray the people, that is, the working class? Have not we, and probably also a small minority of class-conscious party members of Sweden, ever warned against compromises with capitalist parties of all colors? Surely it can't be expected of us, class-conscious workers of America, that we shall make pecuniary sacrifices for a movement that still continues to be led by, and consequently to its majority consists of, compromisloving elements. That the leaders in Stockholm have understood how inconsistent such a request would be is shown by the fact that they did not addre themselves to the Swedish organ of the S. L. P., 'Arbetaren,' asking for the publication of the appeal and for the commendations of its contents. have gone about it in other ways, well knowing that the members of the S. L. P. and the supporters of 'Arbe taren' are energetic workers for that which they can be

made interested in,
"The suffrage movement in Sweden is not conducted in such a way and by such hands that it is worth the support of class-conscious workers and Social-

"But let us make a supposition, Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that the fight is throughout honest, that even the tactics of the Social Democrats were not altogether to be condemned. Even in that case to a class-concions Socialist the question must arise: Whereby can I best serve the Socialist movement; by supporting with all my might the S. L. P., its campaigns and its organs, or by supporting the move-ment for universal suffrage in Sweden?

"The fight with the capitalist class that we are conducting in this country is a fight in the front line. Nobody will deay that. Nowhere is the capitalist class so strong, so well entrenched, so mighty as in this country. It is against this powerful part of the capitalist class that we are here standing face to face and this our immediate fight requires all of our attention.

"On the other hand, even admitted that our support could become effective for the Swedish suffrage movement, we would have absolutely no warrant that we would serve the cause of interna-tional Socialism by supporting the Social Democrats. The universal suffrage cannot be a means to Socialistic fight but in the hands of class-conscious So cialists. But when we know that the Swedish Social Democrats confess their allegiance to 'new tendencies of the So cial Democracy.' that is, to the tendenies that essentially have scratched out the words class struggle and revolution from their platforms, and put in com-promise and reform instead, then it is quite sure that should we send money to Sweden with the aim of making prop aganda, then we would rather send it to a small body of class-conscious Socialstss, that, spurning all politics of com promise, puts all its energy upon the task of spreading genuine Socialist ideas and Socialist science, rather than send it to the compromising Social Demo-In other words, we con Socialist organization class-conscious in Sweden, even if it be numerically so weak that it would be of no conse-quence at all at the decision of the suffrage question, would better deserve our pecuniary support, if we were to give any, than does the suffrage movement when conducted by the Social Demo-Of what good would the suffrage be to the workers of Sweden if they were not to use it class-consciously and with a revolutionary sim? But in such way they will never use it before they accept revolutionary, class-conscious Sc cialism. The Socialist movement stands bove the suffrage movemen

"There is still another thing in the appeal that we want to draw attention to. It speaks, namely, of the victims of the suffrage movement. And other victhe issuance of the appeal, a number of workers having been persecuted for tak

in part in 'the general strike.'
"Tragical, that must be admitted. But situation only brings fort the tactics of the Social Democrats in all the more tragical a light. For the question must be put: When the acquiescence to the capitalistic interests was so g reat with the executive committee of the Lab Party, that it immediately before the strike announced in the most expressive manners, through the spreading of a hundred thousand of circulars, that the 'fight,' the 'general strike,' was not to be a real fight or a real pressure upon the Rikstag, but only a demonstration, kept fully under control; what use, then, had this acquiescence, seeing that the proletarist would all the same have to suffer for the consequences? Does not that show that it is just as dangerous to

time previously), 'did not yet deem the time ripe for a general strike in the real sense of that word, i. e., an economic pressure upon society extensive and per-sistent enough to force the ruling class to make any concessions. But it recommends a cessation of work, a rest from labor during the two or three days that the Riksdag debates, an experimental move giving the warning: this is only the commencement, next time it will be far more serious, if still you have the audacity to deny us our selfevident citizen rights!"

'If the leaders had gone about it in the opposite direction, if they had anthe opposite direction, it they had almounced that the Labor Party really meant it seriously with its struggie, then, probably, something would have been gained; in that case, also, the sacrifices would not have been made in vain, and the strikers could have expected sympathy from the class-conscious work-

ers of all countries.
"The leaders in the executive committee went about their business exactly in such a way as if we imagine that a strike committee were to announce be fore an economic suspension of work: Our intention is only to show the employers what a power we possess. This strike will only last two or three days. Next time it will be far more serious if he still has cheek enough to resist our demands.' Is not it obvious that the employer would only laugh at such a 'struggle?' He would calmly await the end of the three days, and after he would wait for the 'next time.' And that would be all the more ient, if like the rulers of the Riksdag of Sweden, he could securely depend upon it that it would take at least three whole years before the 'next time.' Which time of grace he would be sure to use to the fullest extent in making his preparations for the coming fight That which this year to the rulers in the Riksdag could have been a thorough surprise, will assuredly not be so three years from now. And thanks to Social Democratic strategy and tactics, the suffrage question will stand just as 'near to its solution as it did before 'the struggle. VICTOR FUNKE.

CASH WANTED! "Socialist" Party Can't Live on "Union"

Support Alone.

The "Socialist" party needs funds and the freaks are evidently not coming up with the stuff. The salaries of the reverends must be paid. The trades unions have proved a good milch cow, but so many of them have strikes on their hands that they cannot contribute to the "propaganda" fund from which the \$2,000 per year reverends derive their salaries.

But why should the freaks come up? Shouldn't the "movement" be a source of income to them as well as anyone

Evidently automony still prevails in the "Socialist" party. Seventeen State committees don't yap any dues and the National Secretary has to raise the wind to pay, not his own, but the office help's

The following is a copy of the circular letter which reveals these things. It being sent to all State secretaries. The circular states that a crisis exists in the labor world-wonder if it is as critical as the financial crisis that exists in the "Socialst" party?

DEAR COMRADE: Creumstrees oblige us to urge you to send us national dues at the earliest possible date, and we also suggest that you issue a special request to your lo-cals to pay up for June as promptly as possible. Extraordnary circumstances exsting at this time call for a general rallyng of the movement, which cannot be accomplished without the co-operation of the respective State Committees. There are seventeen State Committees

at this moment who have not remitted national dues for May. "A crisis exists in the labor movement. owing to the great miners' strike, which is puting our national organization to a very severe test. The Pennsylvania very severe test. The Pennsylvania State Committee has not sufficient means at its disposal to meet the requirements of the strke situation in that State, and its appeal for funds through the party sponse. They have appealed to us to assist them by sending additional speak-ers to that State, which we are most willing to do, but regret that just at this time so many State Committees are dilatory in sending national dues. We are contributing \$10 per week toward Comrade Mailly's expenses in Pennsylvania, and we have gone to considerable ex-pense to arrange a lecture tour for Comrade Geiger in the same State, which he began on June 25th. At the same time we have been to quite heavy expense in arranging Chase's tout through the trade unions and party lo cals. We have also gone to considerable expense in maintaining Comrade H. C. Darrah as a propagandist through the

States of Arizona, New Mexico and "We respectifully submit that we are doing all that can be expected of us with the very limited resources at our disposal. We have sent out special appeals to every local in the country, for contributions to special strike propa-ganda fund. We are already beginning to receive results from this. Our cash ceipts during the past few months have not averaged much over \$500 pe month. Were it not for the fact that the trade unions are contributing so heavily to the expenses of our propa-ganda, we could not possibly carry it forward on the scale that has been and is being maintained. I beg to remind the comrades that the average receipts of this office per month would not nuch more than pay the expenses and salary, for one month, of a first class organizer A. F. of L. In conclusion, I again urge that you co-operate with us, and mee th national crisis in the general labor rement. My bank account for the past two weeks has wavered between \$6 and \$8, and I have had to borrow money to-day to pay the salaries of our office help.

'Yours fraternally, National Secretary." NEWS FROM ...

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN'S GOLDEN AGE.

A writer in a capitalist magazine, writing upon the American Workingman's Golden Age, produces many figures tending to show that the American Workingman's Golden Age is not to be found in the past, but in the present. The figures are fragmentary, at best,

and not at all conclusive. Further, they can be easily duplicated at the present time. They treat mainly of strikes, legal persecutions of trade unions, crises and the enforced subsist-ence upon charity of the working class. No one will contend that, to judge from the figures on strikes and locke published by Carrol D. Wright, that the present is the Golden Age of American Labor. Wright shows that in 10 years 1890-1906 inclusive, there were 22,793 strikes involving 117,509 establismenhts and 6,105,694 employes, who were thrown out of employment. During the same decade there were, according to w.right, 1,000 lockouts, involving 9,333 establishments and throwing 504,307 employes out of work. The author of the American Workman's Golden Age nowhere shows such a consecutive, solid array of figures as that given by Wright. Nor can he cite any strikes so intensely bitter as those covered in these figures. Where, for instance, can he cite Homestead, Pullman, Chicago Railroad, Couer D' Alene, Wardner Bull Pen strikes more bloody and flerce than those during the decade of 1890-1900? In the matter of crisis, the author is glib also. He cites the periods following the Revolutionary War, 1825-26, 1831-2, 1837 and 1844, overlooking that of 1893 to 1898, when there was more suffering among the farmers and the working class than all of the periods he cites rolled into one affecting as it did a larger population more acutely than any other crisis in American history. In the matter of legal persecution it is evident that the writer has never heard of the famous "government by injunction" as applied to trades unions. If he has he prefers to say nothing about it. Legal persecutions, fines and imprisonments for engaging in the work of organizing and advancing the interests of the working class have become so common as to cause them to become a political sue of national proportions. And yet in this, as in strikes, the author blandly informs us this is the American Work man's Golden Age! But, it is in his figures relating to enforced subsistence of the workers upon charity that the author of the American Golden Age grows most ridiculous. Treating of the crisis of 1837 he cites Mr. Meyer as follows: "Not less than ten thousand persons were in utter poverty and had no other means of surviving the winter than those afforded by the charity of friends." That is certainly bad; but what would the author of the American Workman's Golden Age say if he were to read that in the month of June th United Hebrew Charities received and dealt with 3,978 applications for relief, representing, according to that organization, 13,260 individuals! While undoubtedly is a greater number of workers subsisting on charity than in 1837, the author may be inclined to say that it is not a fair comparison, as the population is much larger now than then. In answer it may be said that this is not a crisis, but a prosperity year, which is so much in its favor; and that the figures given concern but one of the many charity organizations of the city, and take no account whatever of private beneficience. Were the entire figures of charity know there is on doubt i the mind of the writer that the proportion of distress in this "prosperyear of 1902, would be as great as that of the crisis year of Just think of it! here is a charity which has in June, a month in which appeals for relief are less than in winter, applications for relief affecting 13,260 persons! What must the figures be for the entire year? The Society Saint Vincent De Paul of Brooklyn, a Catholic charity, relieved 50,000 cases of poverty and destitution last year. The superintendent of the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home, a Protestant charty, is authority for the statement that here are 40,000 men in the Bowery lodging houses whose daily struggles to prevent being socially submerged, are watched with much concern by his organization. This is as large a body of

According to Senor de Ojeda; Spanish merchants and manufacturers are exceedingly friendly to America, and desire nothing more than a Spanish-American reciprocity treaty. He says that they have progressive and live men in Spain who are anxious to save the land from decay, and these are anxious for a better understanding with the great nation of the world. Spain undoubtedly has capitalists who are alive to their own interests, and who seek by every means in their power to obtain greater and still greater wealth. They see that the only way to do this is to fall in behind such a nation as the United States, and by following its example and copying the methods of its Morgans and Carnegies make a place for themselves, and incidentally for their country. Business men are always friends, when they see that friendship will pay. So the Span ish capitalists having lost, through the interference of the United States, their richest possessionfi now vow friendship and profess unlimited admiration for the nation that beat them, and undying love and fealty to the leaders-in the wealth of that nation. But they are simply like the student who is willing to receive beatings from their master in order that they may learn.

men as there were persons afflicted by

the 6 years crisis of 1844, according to

the author with the golden spectacles.

These figures might be augmented and

made to show that, no matter in what

period it may be, the present is not

the American Workman's Golden Age.

MINE EXPLOSIONS.

Coal Operator Blames Corrupt Labor Unionists for Them.

Pittsburg, July 12 .- J. B. Corey is a typical coal operator, pluck-me-store and all; and as mean as any other coal dealer. He has just rushed into print upon the Johnstown disaster, as you will see by the enclosed clipping. This calamity just did not happen in his mine, that is all the difference. In every case of a strike, right or wrong, he is forninst the miners. At such times, he has an irresponsible itching for rushing into print; quotes scriptures by the chapter and comes out strong on Law and order, etc., etc. He is a loud-shouting Hell-fire and damnation free methodist-what ever in the Devil that is. However, in this case he speaks the truth and I know it.

(ENCLOSURE.) "HE BLAMES THE POLITICIANS.

J. B. Corey Draws a Lesson from the Rolling Mill Mine Disaster

"One of the oldest coal producers of the Pittsburg district, J. B. Corey, said yesterday, relative to the disaster at the Rolling Mill mine of the Cambria Steel Company, at Johnstown:

The disaster at Johnstown is one of the legitimate results of State and National paternalism that seems to have taken so strong a hold on a large part of the people, and by which a lot of drones, parasites and heelers or pothouse politicians have fastened themselves upon all the various trades by the people earn their living.

Take the coal miners: Through the aid of the press and political bosses who cater for the patronage and votesupport of the miners, see the result. They first get as many men as they can tied up in the miners' union, and other labor organizations. Then these unions are controlled by the lazy parasites, who manage to get themselves elected as officials of the unions. Then they in turn work the political bosses get control of municipal. State and National legislatures. In return for their support, the bosses secure the enact-ment of legislation that creates the paternal offices by whom the labor parsites get official jobs at high salaries To secure a hold on their office, they manage to get themselves created or appointed examiners of the qualifications for mine inspectors, fire-bosse pit bosses and like officers, requiring knowledge and experience, making it obligatory for the employer to engage some one of those whose qualifications have been certified to by these same examiners.

The operators are relieved from al responsibility and liability for their lack in safeguards—the State having relieved them by its assumption of determining the qualifications of the men who are its officials as inspectors and so on—in their properties for the protection of human life. The result is that often before the ink is dry or the 'inspector's' report that asserts that the mine was examined and found in tip-top condition, we hear of such disasters as that this morning's 'Post' tells

Fifty years' experience has convinced me that committing the safety of the lives of coad miners, and the property of the employees, to the irresponsible men who have the determination of the mental, moral and other qualifications that a mine inspector, a fire boss or a pit boss should have, must result periodically in just such distasters as we have had too frequently in our State and in other States in recent years."

A local capitalist newspaper in commenting upon Corey's statements rath er ingeniously traces the trouble back to the pluck-me-stores and the volting practices of the operators. Here is the editorial:

"IS MINE INSPECTION A FARCE? It is terrible to reflect on the im-mense loss of life and injury to persons every year in Pennsylvania in operation of the coal industry, and the the way of regulation and prevention. In the war going on all the time be-tween labor and the forces of nature, or the dangers of carelessness and negligence or a lack of due protection of human life, as many lives are lost as in some of the great battles of the world. In this State in the last twenty years upward of twenty thousand lives have been lost in mining operations, and there have been probably twice that number of persons injured or maimed for life. This is a dishonor to our civilization, and largely discounts our vaunted industrial progress. Is it any wonder the miners stand for a discontented, angry and often lawless class of the population? Mr. J. B. Corey, an independent coal

operator and mine worker for nearly fifty years, in an interview elsewhere printed, discusses this subject from the standpoint of practical experience and knowledge. While we may not agree with all that Mr. Corey says, for he is apt to state his case strongly and with some exaggeration, yet he brings out some points that call for careful inquiry. The most important is that State supervision is not so effective in guarding against mining horrors as the private inspection of the coal operators, when the full responsibility placed on their shoulders. With the State agents or inspectors to share the responsibility the operators and miners have abandoned their close watchfulness and restricted their preventive measures. This question has been raised before, both in the anthracite and bituminous mining regions. Mr. Corey maintains that official inspec-tion and watchfulness have lost their value because politics has been allowed to drift into the selection of inspectors and the worst kind of machine politics at that. The inspectors and bosses get office as the reward of party, service and sometimes because of their "pull"

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at the primaries in the interest of this or that political manager. The system of examination for appointment as in-spectors Mr. Corey claims to be illusory and in time degenerates into a con statement has been made by others equally well informed. Hence, Mr. Corey maintains that life and person were better guarded in the coal mines when the owners and operators were responsible, and before they became careless under a sense of divided responsibility. This is a question of fact that shrould not be difficult of ascertainment. We do not commit ourselves to an indorsement of all his statements, but it is undeniable that there is a strong basis of truth from some of

them. that the miners should be protected in their hazardous occupations. class can make a stronger appeal based on justice and humanity. Their lot in life is a hard one at best. They are paid scant wages, their work, uncertain and variable, is of the most arduous and variable kind, shut out as they are from sunlight and the pure air of the heavens. There are exceptions, but no class of skilled labor in the American industrial field is so badly treated or subject to such injustice and wrong. The pluck-me stores are a disgrace to the State and the capitalists who operate them to illegitinately and often fraudulently increase their gains. It adds to the evil of all this that the system devised for their protection is made a cog in the wheel of our most detestable machine politics. It is no wonder there is a coal strik nearly every year, and generally with the equities on the side It is often the revolt of outraged human nature."

Here is a list of most of the mine explosions since 1883. No mention is made of the lesser ones:

Lost.

Diamond mine, Braidwood, Ill., 77 13, 1884. 150 Santa Fe mine, Kansas, November 10, 1888. 100

Maurice Wood, Pa., September 6. 1889 Loughton, Pa., October 16, 1899. ... Hill, Farm, Dunbar, Pa., June 16,

January 27; 1891. Osage County, I. T., January 8, 1892. Dartmouth mine, Pa., August 19, 200 Red Ash. W. Va., March 6, 1900. ... 100 Pleasant Valley, Utah, May 2, 1900.

Castle, Col., September 16,

Total 1,729

It is now being learned that about two hundred boys were employed in the latter mines. They helped their fathers, but were not on the company's pay roll. This, the following despatch from the scene of the disaster makes clear:

"Johnstown, Pa., July 11.-The finding of the body of the 7-year old son of Mike Cilenboic, who perished with his father, evidences a practice which is common in the mine of boys going in to help their fathers. They are not regularly on the pay roll of the company. It is said that yesterday noon nearly 200 boys who were working near the shaft, beside the Stone bridge rushed out of the mine and this was the first intimation that something was These boys were a mile or wrong. more from the klondike diggins, where the disaster occurred."

H. A. GOFF. SR.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON CRISIS. The fight of the Lancashire cotton

nanufacturers to prevent the destruction of their cotton trade, which is being gobbled up by America and India, is of interest to students of decentralization and concentration. The fact that Lawcashire, which was once the center of the production of cotton goods, is cagaged in such a struggle will be, in the eyes of its disciples a verification of the decentralization of industry theory According to this theory, as each nation becomes developed it manufactures for its own consumption those things which it formerly bought abroad, and for which it exchanged some product peculiar to its own industrial organization. This national development destroys the concentration of industy in any given nation, so that it can no longer be said of one nation that it is an industrial or an agricultural country, or that this country excels in cotton goods, that in silks, and the other in wines, etc. That America and India are pushing Lancashire in the struggle for supremacy, and that it, once the only center of the cotton goods industry, is fighting for / existence, seems to lend substantial testimony to this theory-but does it really-

lend such testimony?

There used to be a time when England was the leading iron and steel producing country of the world. It is not so to-day. The United States has surpassed it. By means of the most stupendous consolidation of capital ever known to man, the United States was last year, ending March 31, 1902, enabled to produce more than one-half of the total steel tonnage of the world. No one contemplating this wonderful result would say that it was a demontration of decentralization, He, likely and more correctly, would call it a triumph of concentration, and such it

Now the manufacture of cotton goods shows the same tendency and points to the same conclusion. The census of the cotton industry shows that between the years 1890 and 1900 there was an increase of 16 per cent in the number of mills, and 32 per cent in the amount of capital invested. This greater increasen capital invested over the increase in the number of new establishments shows the tendency toward concentration in the cotton industry of this country. As a result of this concentration, Fall River, Massachusetts, has become the American Lancashire.

There are some things in this con centration that misleads many who beieve the decentraliation theory, and that the growth of the cotton industry in Though Massachusetts still the South. eads in the number of looms employed in cotton production, it is hard pressed by South Carolina. Both of these States thus appear to be competitors, which they are not. Each manufactures a different grade of goods, which excludes such competition, while the mills of both, in a large number of instances, are owned by the same capitalists; thus what appears to be a decentralization is really concentration.

The result of this concentration is to be seen in the death throes of Lancashire, Should Lancashire fail to survive thisresult, the death of Lancashire will not mean the decentralization of the cotton industry. It will simply mean that the concentration that once existed in Laucashire has passed to other countries, and is appearing in those countries in a form more deadly to competition than that which has ever existed heret fore. as the death of Lancashire would prove.

=DRINK= CARBONATED IN BOTTLES

> MOST REFRESHING MOST INVIGORATING EXCELLENT DRINK

FOR HEADQUARTERS COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

FACTS FOR WORKERS

What The Census Figures For 1900 Reveal.

The Amount of Idleness, During "Prosperity"-The Increase in the Productivity of Labor Power-The Decrease in the Worker's Earning and the Increase in the Cost of Living Strikingly Set Forth-Concrete Illustrations of the Step Downwards Taken by the American Working Class During the Decade Including 1890-1900

With all its deficiencies and fraudu- | this will presently appear. ncies, there are certain facts which the census of 1900 cannot hide from view. Upon some of them it actually easts a light that was not expected by those who knew of the efforts made to onceal them

Take, for instance, the amount of enced idleness—that is, the numbers of that reserve army of unemployed labor, which, even in times of industrial activity like the present, is strong enough be used with deadly effect by the captainst class against the employed. We remember the time when Mr. Carroll D. Wright, then chief of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, not only poohpoohed the "notion" that under any circumstances it could be so much as onetances it could be so much as on howed "statistically," therefore "be-road dispute," that for one of the "deyond dispute," that for one of the "de-pression" years in the early eighties, it was about seven per cent. in his own great manufacturing state. Now comes the census and shows that in the busy year 1900, the "average number" of wage-workers employed in the manufac-turing and mechanical establishments of Massachtsetts was 497,000, but that the

Massachbeetts was 497,000, but that the "aghest numbers" employed in any one wouth of that year was 623,000.

Need we ask Mr. Wright what this mean? Surely any school boy can tell us. If there was at any time in 1900 an available working force of at least 628,000, and if the average number employed during the year was only 497. ed during the year was only 497, 000, then the average numbers of the unemployed army for the whole year in Mr. Wright's State were at least 126,000, or even 20 per cent. We say, "at least," for it is not to be supposed that maximum females of 823,000 the maximum figure of 623,000 ded every available worker in Mas-netts. Again, if the average num-employed was 497,000, there must been times when it was consider-less, and when the "reserve army" consequently greater in proportion

etts. They existed in every te. In Pennsylvania, the greatest imber employed at any one time was \$,000, while the average number for the year was only 733,000, showing 21 r cent. of enforced idleness. In New ork State, matters were still worse, he greatest number was 1,091,000, as mainst an average of 849,000, SHOW-NG FOR THE WHOLE YEAR AN MOUNT OF ENFORCED IDLE-SES EQUIVALENT TO THE PERMANENT NON-EMPLOYMENT OF 242,000 WAGE WORKERS, OR OVER 22 PER CENT. OF THE WHOLE MANUFACTURING LA-BOR FORCE OF THE EMPIRE STATE. In Ohio, the proportion was 28½ per cent.; in Wisconsin, 27; in Indiana, 39; and so on throughout the country, even the small industries of Texas showing nearly 40 per cent. of enforced idleness.

Another damning fact that the cap-italists have done their best to keep from the census records, is the decrease of the worker's earnings in 1900 as compared with 1890, despite the enormous increase that took place in the productivity of labor power during that per-

It is notorious that the returns made by manufacturers to census agents con-cerning the amount of wages paid to their respective working people, never were so grossly false as in 1900. Yet it sppears from those totalized returns, that while the number of wage-workers increased 25 per cent. the total amount of wages paid to them increased only plify matters, let us say one-fifth. The t. Or, to put it in another erage annual earnings per worker fellom \$444 in 1890, to \$437 in 1900, elthough the value of his gross product was only \$2,200 in 1890, as against \$2,-

Observe, moreover, that the "value" his gross product increased consid-ably less than its "quantity." How uch less is a question that seems at at difficult to answer, because of the parent impossibility of averaging mantities" of products so widely diff-ent as those that are turned out by the various industries of the country. But if we take as a basis the "index of ices" given by the great commercial encies, we can readily find, by a simple operation of arithmetic, that the oduct worth \$2,450 in 1900 must have an about one-half greater in quantum than the product worth \$2,200 in

Upon that basis, then, and accepting as correct the freudulent returns of the manufacturers, we may safely say that worker received less in 1900 than 1800 for a product 50 per cent. great-In other words, CALCULATED er. In other words, CALCULATED BY THE PIECE INSTEAD OF THE DAY, WAGES FELL ABOUT 31 PER CENT. IN TEN YEARS.

we have, so far, spoken of the product," which contains materie not produced by the workers en-teed in the manufacturing and mechan-al industries. The value of these ma-cials must be deducted in order to obin the manufacturing and mechanal industries. The value of these macials must be deducted in order to obthe "net product:" that is, the
sine actually added to the materials in
the street in th

In previous censuses no difference was made between such so-called "raw materials" and those products which, having already undergone a process of man-ufacture in one establishment, became their advanced form the materials of another establishment. The total amount of "materials used in manufacture" was thus swelled to an enormous figure by repeated duplications, and when it was deducted from the product" the "net product" was reduced accordingly. Thus could the capitalists and their mouthpieces fraudulently and their mouthpieces fraudulently claim on the face of census statistics that the share of labor in its product was about fifty per cent.; or, to borrow their own language, that capitalism was a "fair" partnership between the employer and his employees, the former furnishing "his" capital, "his" responsibility and "his" brain work, the latter furnishing his manual labor, and the two dividing equally between them the net product of their joint industry.

In 1900, however, the Census Office attempted for the first time this essential discrimination. Not, to be sure, for the purpose of enabling the working class or the class-conscious, conquering por-tion of it—to ascertain more accurately than before the extent to which it was robbed by its exploiters; for it is quite certain that if the narrow-minded statisticians who were running the of-fice in the interest of the capitalist class could have foreseen such a possible use of their figures, they would have quickly dropped this particular feature of the ceasus of 1900, as they did many others census of 1900, as they did many others calculated to throw unwelcome light upon the conditions of the wage-workers. What struck them was simply the magnitude of the net product and the credit they expected to get from a success-ful attempt to display it before the world in its dazzling magnificence! At any rate, the figures are there. And it is upon the authority of the cen-

sus that we can now make the following statement:

The "net product" of the manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1900 was 8,388 millions of dollars (factory

The total amount of wages paid to the 5,320,000 workers who produced it was 2,330 millions of dollars. THE "SHARE OF LABOR" WAS

THEREFORE 27 PER CENT. OF THE VALUE OF ITS PRODUCT AT FACTORY PRICES.

Now bear in mind that the value of the product, as given in the census and as stated above, is computed at its fac-tory price. Of course, the workingman does not buy from the retail dueler at such prices. The process through which the purchasing power of his wages is re duced on the retail market, is fully ex-plained in the "Socialist Almanac" (pages 176-178), where account is duly taken of the difference between the fac-tory and the retail price in the calculaions made on such insufficient data as were supplied by the census of 1890. This difference was estimated in the "Almanac" at fifty per cent.; a very moderate and we might say very low estimate, considering all the profits made by transporters, wholesalers, brokers, retail dealers, etc., at every step on the way from the place of production to home of the consumer. By applying the same arithmetic treatment to the more compete data supplied by the census of 1900, we find that in that year THE ACTUAL SHARE OF LABOR

shoemaker, then, in conjunction with the farm laborer, who raises cattle, with the journeyman butcher who slaughters and skins that cattle, with the jour-neyman tanner, who converts the skin of that cattle into shoe leathers, etc., etc., makes, say five pairs of shoes, and does even get enough money to buy one, since the total wages paid for the five pairs of shoes to all the workers who have in various ways and degrees contributed to their production, transporta tion and distribution, must come out of the one pair. And so with the tailor and his five coats, with the hatter and his five hats; with the miller and his

five barrels of flour, etc., etc. But it may be asked, 'What become of the four pairs of shoes and the four coats and the four hats and the four barrels of flour, etc., that the worker produced but does not get?" And it may further be abserved: "The capi-talist class, which appropriates all these surplus values, cannot consume them, since it constitutes only a minority of the population." Aye, such would obviously be the case, if all the wageworkers were employed in producing things of the kind only that their own class is able to buy. But the capitalist class controls production, directs it, or-ders it. Of every five workers it therefore employs one only in producing the so-called "necessaries" for all. The four others are employed in producing lux-uries or in creating forms of property

an outlet. But we shall not here anticipate on the "Crisis" subject, which, on account of its importance, we must reserve for special tree ment.

Since the census of 1900 was taken, an enormous increase has occurred in and in the production of "capitalistic commodities," while the money earn-ings of labor have upon the whole sens-ibly decreased, owing chiefly to the further perfection of machinery and the consequent substitution of unskilled for willed workers. The "share of labor in its product," which in 1990 was no doubt smaller than at any previous time in the history of this country, has, therefore, continued to decline and a further step downwards has been taken by the American working class in these times of "highest prosperity."

In conclusion, let us observe that this expression, "the share of labor," rightly obnoxious to the class-conscious, scientific Socialist, who knows the mean ing of words and the value of correct language in economic education. The man who is robbed does not "share" with the robber; he is robbed, purely and simply. Nor does the Socialist con-sider that the extent to which the worker is robbed by the capitalist is a funda-mental question. He rightly holds that the workers should not be robbed at all, and, therefore, works for the abolition of the robbery system, known as capi-talism. The robber must go; that is, the capitalist must go. Nevertheless, it is proper, it is essential, that in the coming Congressional campaign the facts here presented as concrete illustrations workings of capitalism, be submitted to the masses of workers, among whom the Repubican prosperity howlers and the Democratic sidetrackers will competitively "work" this fall harder than they ever did for the maintenance of that system by its own victims. LUCIEN SANIAL.

AGREEMENTS WANTED.

Chicago, July 18.—Renewed activity on the part of the Chicago business men followed the settlement of the freight-handlers' and teamsters' strike, and at the close of business hours Wednesday been sent to and from the various freight depots. Every one of the 24,000 strikers who could obtain employment had re-turned to work by 2 o'clock in the after-

The strike, it is estimated, cost the business men of Chicago ten million dol-lars, and in order to guard against such a contingency in the future they are preparing to inaugurate an educational campaign in opposition to the sympathetic

The labor unions will be asked to forego the use of this weapon. The business interests which suffered through the strike will join in pledging themselves, it is said, not to sign union agreements which do not guard them against these strikes

On the other hand the labor unions are fighting to secure the right to abro-gate agreements for the purpose of or-

lering sympathetic strikes.

The freight handlers blame the national officers of the teamsters for the loss of the strike. They declare that the strike shows the necessity for incorporating in all agreements a reservation which will permit strikes.

Credit for the settlement is given to the State Board of Arbitration. It was the adeption of the suggestions by that board which led to the action of the freight handlers' union declaring the struggle with the railroads at an end.

THE DROUGHT

Still no sign of rain on the parched and arid tracts of Queensland and New South Wales, the States most affected. Thousands of miles can be traversed with not a living thing or a blade of grass to be seen. An Australian Mendelssohn is required to compose a musical tone-picture to express its full effect. No Elijah is forthcoming to accomplish a miracle. Food is becoming ever scarcer and dearer, threatening to reach a famine; and yet Australia has had some splendid seasons the last few years. More wheat has been grown than local consumption demanded, and we became exporters. Butter, cheese, and poultry products were exported. The best cattle and mutton were also sent out of the country. We have had abundant fruit harvests. Yet with all this plenty in good years, we are now face to face with almost empty granaries and food supplies. Even in Sydney, unless rain soon comes, the metropolis will have an alarming shortage in its water supply. Meanwhile no intelligent effort is proposed to solve the Australian problem, the conservation of waterthe chief need all the time. Capitalistic anarchy and profit-grinding have squeezed the last drops of moisture in dividends. Miners have delved, shearers have shorn, flocks and herds have been reared and guarded by the workers of the bush -and the non-workers have reaped all the benefits; they are squealing now only because their share of surplus values is decreasing, and they fear having to go to work. The "British investor" (to whom we are in pawn) is getting alarmed, and "something" is demanded of Federal and State governments as "the logic of politics" by the class who rule. There is a solution of the drought problem, but it will be effected only when the nationalization of the land

can bring about Socialism by their



THE IRISH AGITATOR.

SKETCH OF JAMES CONNOLLY, WHO WILL TOUR THIS COUNTRY.

A Proletarian In Early Training-Well Educated in the School of Experience-Once Irish Nationalist of Extreme Type-Well Versed in Irish History, Indefatigable Propagandist and Excellent Speaker-Founder of the Irish Socialist Republican Party.

James Connolly, whom the Irish Socialist Republican Party has selected to tour this country under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, was born in 1860 near Clowes in the County of Monoghan, Ireland.

Particulars concerning his early training and education are scarce, because there was none, for Connolly was 'dragged up" like most proletarian boys. Connolly is, nevertheless, well-educated. His education is of that kind which comes from conflict with circumstances, and the constant reasoning on and analysis of those circumstances. His whole character has been colored by these experiences, which have been bitter. He has a deep hatred of those social institutions that have weighed so heavily on the working class. Coppolly was, in early years a nationalist of the extreme type. He was not long in finding out the insufficiency of the nationalist ideal, and soon turned for salvation to Socialism.

James Connolly has a profound knowledge of ancient and modern history, especially in its applicability to the problems of social development. He is particularly well versed in Irish history, especially in the revolutionary phases of it. Connolly excels as no experience within our experience here, in the following and applying of abstract econo principles and historic parallels to the ordinary phases of our social life. An indefatigable propagandist and an excellent platform speaker, his speeches are namly marked by close, logical reasoning, though there is also a pleutiful play of the imaginative faculty. Connolly has a sledge-hammer repartee.

In person, Connolly is about medium height, with the expressive grey eyes and black hair and eyebrows, which are said to be typical of the Celt. He conceals a highly sensitive and highstrung nervous system under an exterior of almost unvarying impertubability.

James Councily founded the Republican Party in Dublin in 1896. He had had some previous ex-perience as a Socialist lecturer in Scotland and England, and is well known in both countries.

On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Connolly wrote and the I. S. R. P., issued a manifesto setting forth the attitude of the revolutionary working class of Ireland toward the celebration of that event, and calling upon the workers to demonstrate their ostility to it. This manifesto was distributed in thousands all over Ireland and was the first public declaration made in Ireland antagonistic to this official parade of loyalty. As the official Home Rule Party had advised the people of Ireland to take up an attitude of "ben-evolent neutrality," and the Parnellite newspaper "The Daily. Independent" refused the loan of their offices in O'Connell street for the purposes of an anti-jubilee magic lantern show, the task

ers in the municipalities. for organizing the popular hostility was taken up by the I. S. R.P. A public meeting was accordingly called and held in College Green the evening preceding the official day of celebration. The meeting was attended by thousands of stalwart workers, Connolly acting as chairman. Miss Manud Gonne being Connolly is an unskilled laborer, and among the speakers. The rowdy students of Trinity College attempted to capture a black flag which was carried by the I. S. R. P., but were handsomely

nolly headed a procession organized by the I. S. R. P., which paraded the city of Dublin carrying a coffin labelled "The British Empire," and accompanied by six black flags setting forth the number of famine deaths, evictions and emigrations during Queen Victoria's reign. More than 30,000 people accompanied this procession through Dublin; it held possession of the main streets in a thoroughly orderly fashion for over three hours, but was eventually broken up by a series of baton charges by the police, one woman being killed and over 200 persons being treated for wounds as

a result of the police brutality.

In revenge for this wanton attack the enraged people smashed the glass in the windows of every shop which had put out loyalist flags or decorations.

The official estimate of the damage

stated the loss at \$5,000.

As the authorities had arrested a num-

ber of persons who had no official part the demonstration, Connolly presented himself at the police station in the course of the week and claimed as his property the band instruments which the police had seized at the head of the procession, thus inviting the castle au-thorities to prosecute him if they de-sired; but, as it was the wish of the British government to represent Ireland as joining in the Jubilee rejoicings, and as a prosecution of this kind would have frustrated this design he was not mo lested and the instruments were returned to him as their owner.

On the formation of the Centenary Committee to arrange for the celebra tion of the Irish insurrection of 1798, Connolly was appointed one of the delegates of the I. S. R. P. to that committee until the Socialist Republicans withdrew, owing to the refusal of the committee to pass a resolution limiting membership to those who agreed with the republican principles of those whose memory they were honoring. He also produced and published a series of '98 Readings, in which were reprinted for the first time the most important writings, manifestoes, etc., of the United-Irishmen.

On the foundation of the Workers' Republic in 1898 as the official organ of the I. S. R. P., Councily was appointed editor, a position which he has held ever since. He also wrote under the nom-deplume of "Spalpin" and has produced under the auspices of this party various pamphlets, "Erin's Hope," "Home Thrusts," "New Evangel," "Socialism and Nationalism. The Irish Socialist Republican Party,

held the first public meeting in Ireland to protest aganst the Transvaal war, Connolly being one of the princi-pal speakers. Again on the occasion when the Colonial Secretary visited Ireland and a public meeting of protest against the war called by the Transvaal Committee was prohibited by the gov-ernment, Connolly was appointed chairman of the meeting which which the Transvaal Committee attempted to hold in defiance of the authorities and for his action in accepting the post was arrested and fined On this occasion, Mr. Willie Redmond.

M. P., after advising the people to hold their meeting and defy the police prudently stayed within doors himself. I ing to a woman, Miss Goune, the Republican Nationalist, and the Socialists. the task of facing the police. Connolly was also chosen secretary of

committee which was formed by the anti-Loyalist bodies of Dublin on the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit in April. 1900. Connolly has acted as Secretary to

all the Election Committees of the Dublin Socialists since the passing of the Local Government, (Ireland), Act of 1899, first enfranchised the Irish work-

He was Socialist Labor candidate for Wood Luoy Ward at last elections and polled 431 votes, in spite of the fact that the electors were told by the priests that they could not as Catholics vote for a Socialist; that the Roman Catholic clergy worked against him; that the Home Rule politicians threw ell their power in the scale against him, that the saloon keepers debauched the constituency with bribes and drinks to keep him out and that the Tory and Home Rule Vote was exerted in favor of his

has been successfully a carter, a navy builder's laborer, shipyard laborer, proof reader on a newspaper, and followed various other minor occupations drubbed in spite of the protection of the MARK DEERING. police. On the following evening Con-

Dublin, Ireland, July 8.

ITINERARY OF IRISH AGITA-TION.

Socialist Labor Party, National Head-

New York, July 15, 1902. To the Sections of the Socialist Labor

Greeting:-The National Executive Committee, in casting up the responses of Sections to the circular issued in the matter of the Irish agitator, considers it necessary to submit a preliminary schedule of the dates to be set, in order to arrive at a definite understanding with the various State Executive Committees and Sections. At the same time, we desire to give other information bearing upon this tour of agitation.

We have received word from Dublin that James Connolly is the comrade selected by the Party in Ireland, and we have been assured that he is most competent to expound the cause. He is to sail from Liverpool on September 4 on one of the White Star liners. These generally make the passage inside of 8 days, but making due allowance for pos-sible delay, Section New York has called its meeting for Sept. 15.

The Assembly Districts of Section New

York have pledged enough to more than cover the expenses of his stay in this city. After the meeting in New York City, three days have been set aside for Westchester Co., N. Y., which Section has pledged \$30. After that

NEW JERSEY, Sept. 19-21. (Pledges

CONNECTICUT, September 22-25. (Pledges—Rockville, \$10; Hartford, \$25;

New Haven, \$5). MASSACHUSETTS, Sept. 26-Oct. 6. (Pledges-Fall River, \$14; Lynn, \$10; Everett, \$10; Lowell, \$5; Medford, \$5; Boston, \$25; Lawrence, \$5; Holyoke, \$5; Worcester, \$12).

NEW YORK; Oct. 7-12. (Pledges, outside of N. Y. and Westchester Counties-Rochester, \$5; Schenectady, \$10; Troy. \$30).

PENNSYLVANIA, (Allegheny Co.) Oct. 13-15. (Pledges-Branch 26, Alegheny Co., \$10; Easton, \$5). OHIO, Oct. 16-18. (Pledges—Colum-

KENTUCKY, Oct. 19-20. (Pledges—Louisville, \$20).
INDIANA, Oct. 21-22. (Pledges—In-

linnapolis, \$15).
ILLINOIS, Oct. 23-24. (Pledges-Col-

insville, \$1.60 per month).

Michigan and Wisconsin do not consider their field favorable, hence the next State will be-MINNESOTA, Oct. 25-27.—(Pledges-

Minneapolis, \$25; Duluth, \$10). Then South to MISSOURI, Oct. 28-29. (Pledges-St.

ouis, \$23).

There is nothing in Kansas and that State would have to be crossed to reach COLORADO, Nov. 1-6. (Pledges— Grand Junction, \$25; Colorado Springs, \$5; Teller County, \$10).

This schedule, as remarked before, a preliminary one. If there is any shift-ing to be done, it must be done without delay. For the sake of convenience, the N. E. C. will deal with the State Committees only, these to apportion the time of the agitator within their jurisdiction. As fast as final dates are set they will be published in THE PEOPLE. cure must be taken by the State Committees to so arrange the rotation of the dates as to cause no unnecessary loss of time and fare.

We are informed by the Irish Socialist Republican Party that Comrade Connolly can remain until the middle of November but that time can probably be shifted if need be. We shall see with what measure of success the tour is attended and can then provide for what additional time there may be at our disposal.

In order to facilitate the work of advertising the meetings called by the Secions, we have had prepared, through the

Labor News Co.:

1.) A poster, 9x12. These will be furnished at \$1.00 per 100.

2.) A handbill, at \$1.50 per 1,000. 3.) A card, at \$2.00 per 1,000.

We shall keep the type for these stand-ing, filling in date and place of meettity a Section may order of any one or two or all three of these. Ample time must be given to fill orders.

In regard to the itinerary, the State Committees are called upon to make definite and final report not later than August 1, 1902.

Sections must remit their pledges not later than August 15, 1902. For the National Executive Committee

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

"Virtue is its own reward," and you

can claim the reward at any time, and if it pleases you, you can collect it. The amount of satisfaction there is in this reward is not told by many people, because it seems to be one of those few things that almost every man is willing to allow every other man to possess in full. A Chicago person, named Charles Starkruth, recently collected this reward, together with ten cents for his pains, and he was not at all pleased with it. He himself on the back, nor did he perform had found \$40,118, and when he returned it to the woman to whom it belong ed, or who possessed it, she, in an excess of squandering, recognized his virtue, and his paid up policy of honesty, to the extent of one dime, coin of the Republic. Now Charles has some of the traits of other men, and when he found how much he had received, he kicked himself, which is just as easy a thing to do as to pat yourself on the back. He had his virtue, and therewith its own reward, but he made the air of his city hot with the way he said things about the woman who had given him a dime more than he should have received. His greed overcame him, and he thought that \$40,117.90 was considerable to have had saved to one, be that one man or woman, for the small price of virtue and ten cents.

DIRECTORY OF ...

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.-Th County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S.

T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack. SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets

every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. ball, 892 Main street. S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S.

L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome. SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 c'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders

taken for the Scandinavian Socialist

weekly, "Arbetaren." SCANDINAVIAN SECTION , Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of morth at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue,

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontarlo street, top floor. SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., head-

quarters 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erle County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome. PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345,

S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Vis-SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Head-

quarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmot avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE. WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, uear Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, S. p. m. S. T. & I. A. meets Mondays at S. p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth, avenue.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE I	UNITED STATES
In 1888	
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	86,564
la 1300	



All previous historical movements the interest of minorities. The proleindependent movement of the immens majority, in the interest of the immense majority. The proletariat, the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot atir, cannot raise itself up, without the whole super-incumbant strata of of-ficial society being sprung into the air. —COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

THAT RUSSIAN MEETING.

The meeting in aid of "Free Rus sia," held by alleged revolutionists, ddressed by ex-capitalist office holders and politicians of the reactionary democratic party, and used to boom a pernicious capitalist newspaper, at Cooper Union, Friday, July 18, is repudiated by every truly revolutionary Russian. Such meetings are not only tactically false, but they are in violation of the revolutionary principles of Marx, to which the present Russian revolutionary move ment owes its clear cut economic and political programme, with its absence of mihilistic demonstrations. Think of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States going to Russia and seeking there the aid of the bourgeoise of Russia to free America from its despotic classes! Think of that bourgeoise, with the aid of a few alleged members of the Socialist Labor Party, using the movement for American freedom to foist their own peculiar reactionary ideas upon the Russian people, and to secure office for themselves and their dirty henchmen! Think of that! And you will have an exact analogy of what these alleged revolutionists are doing in this country. They are using the Russian revolutionary movement, not in the interest of Russia, but in the interest of reaction and jobs.

The truly revolutionary movement of Russia looks, not to the reactionary politici ans, but to the working class of America. It looks to them because it knows that to depend upon the reactionists is to walk on quicksands which will engulf and kill them; while to depend upon the working class is to depend upon a rock whose stability and strength increases with the pressure exerted. Russia is fast becoming industrial and capitalistic. It is developing a working class which is becoming the revolutionary storm center of that country. This working class shouts in loud voice, "Down with the reactionists! Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have the world to gain!"

THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST CONFERENCE.

The proposition, emenating from Russia, suggesting an international conference to deal with trusts, is an indication of the trend of events. These huge undertakings having outgrown national boundaries, have reached a stage where it has become necessary to deal with them through a conference of the nations—that is, internationally.

Though the ostensible purpose of the conference suggested by Russia is "to protect international commerce against artificial depression prices," we may rest assured that whatever steps are taken by the conference in pursuit of this object, those steps will have no vital effect in retarding the growth of the trusts; no more effect, in fact, than the Hague Peace Conference, suggested by the same government, had in retarding the increase of armaments

among modern nations. What may be looked for is a discussion such as will elicit and fosalize such information as will tend to promote the development of inter-

may look for the extension and the application of those principles that much. are made the basis of national trust operations to international trusts and their operations; viz., an international agreement as to the restriction of production, the maintenance of prices, the division of world markets into territories, with certain rights and privileges for each and every national trust, otc.

fact that the gestion to hold an International Conference on Trusts owes its origin directly to the Brussels sugar convention-a body that decides upon the question of national bounties and the pro rata production of sugar for each and every nation represented in it-lends considerable support to this view of the matter.

The international trust conference will prove an eye-opener to those who believe the trust question is to be settled by high, low, or no tariffs.

THE STEEL TRUST INJUNC-TION PROCEEDINGS.

The disclosures attending the hearing for an injunction restraining the steel trust from converting \$200,000,000 of its preferred stock into second mortgage bonds have a direct bearing upon the recent ten per cent increase in wages granted that corporation to its laborers and furnacemen. As the readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE will remember, at the time this increase was granted, the steel trust asserted that it would mean an increase in the annual payroll of \$4,-

On July 14, Charles Schwab testifying in the injunction proceedings referred to above, stated that last year the profits of the steel trust were \$98,700,000, AS AGAINST AN ESTIMATED PROFIT OF \$140,-000,000 FOR THE YEAR COMING Thus, while there is an increase of wages of ten per cent amounting to \$4,000,000, there is an increase of profit over ten times as great, or \$41,300,000 in all.

How this enormous increase is made possible several Pittsburg correspondents of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE have made clear. It is made possible by the creation of conditions which, in the language of one of those correspondents, is so brutal, resulting in such a loss of life to the workers, that "One needs the powers of a Dante or a Shakespeare to draw this picture with its mighty shadows." Says this correspondent further: "Uppermost in the consideration of the 'bosses' is the volume of output, particularly in the iron and steel and in the coal and coke industries. No matter what the output may be today, the 'bosses' look for a greater to-morrow, and to that end every other consideration is sacrificed"even the workers' lives, for our correspondent shows that last year, in Allegheny County, where most of the steel trust works are located. there were two 'thousand violent deaths, flargely due to "accidents."

These disclosures show what THE PEOPLE has contended beforethat with increased wages there will go an increased output and an increased profit for the capitalist out of all proportion to the increased wages and increased death rate among the workers.

Capitalism is not philanthropy; it is brutality. The sooner the workmen find that out the better it will e for their class.

"THE LIBERAL-DEMOCRAT."

The liberal-democrat, alias Henry-George-and-William-Bryan-ite, has a peculiar notion, by means of which he hopes to abolish the trust. He demands a REAL free trade, such as exists between the various States of the United States. The English free trade article he denounces as spurious, having found out that it breeds trusts also.

This new free trade notion marks an advance—in notions. As an ecónomic idea it is a crab-step. One would judge from it that there are and could be no trusts in the States, because there are no tariffs between the States. Why, there are even local trusts. If the liberal-democrat, alias Henry-George-and-William-Bryan-ite, will take a run over to Brooklyn, he will see there large bakeries, consolidations, in some instances, that have a practical monopoly of the bread-making business of New York and Brooklyn. These trust, with whom the small bakers cannot successfully compete, have no tariff to aid them. All comers have a free field and can pitch into them, if they want to, but they generally don't want to, as they haven't got

enough capital to want to. The liberal-democrat, alias Henry George-and-William-Bryan-ite, is obviously unaware of the fact that comnational trusts, and to intrench bination and consolidation are prodthem all the more strongly. We ucts of the pure and undefiled com-

petition for which he clamors so

Workingmen, who are not pro tected by tariffs, combine, though in a competitive state. Tariffs do not protect workingmen from the influx of immigration. Yet they continue combine for protection What is there to lead us to believe, then, that when there is no tariff to protect capitalists that they will fail to combine?

As the combination of capital results in cheaper production, and as only cheap production can win in a free trade fight, it is under free trade that the capitalists are most likely to combine.

What the liberal-democrat, alias the Henry-George-and-William-Bryan-ite, needs is a more liberal education, not merely a liberal name. When he has acquired that liberal education, he will know that the only way to "bust" the trust is for society to own it.

THE SLOANE WEDDING GIFTS.

The capitalist press is just now relating the remarkably safe transportation of the \$1,000,000 worth of wedding gifts to Miss Lillia Vanderbilt Sloane, from Lebox, Massachusetts, to New York City. "Diamonds, pearls, rare gems, rich cut glass, silverware, and articles of cunning workmanship in gold, ivory and metal, paintings, bric-a-brac and rare tapestries and fabrics," the reader is informed, were under "the unceasing vigil of detectives for four weeks, in which even the railroad stations were watched for suspicious persons."

To a stranger to capitalist civilization, who had heard of its boasted perfection, in which it was proclaimed the most moral of civilizations, these extraordinary precautions must have contradicted the reports upon which he had been fed. A civilization that was truly moral would have no need for such precautions. The fact that such precautions are necessary reveals a condition of immorality that no amount of boasting can eliminate.

These precautions reveal the presence in society of an element that endeavors to thrive by the appropriation of property which it has not earned by its own labor. They show the existence of an element that must steal in order to live. Such an element is made up partly of men and women who are criminals by nature, who have inherited criminal instincts; but most largely by men and women who have been driven to crime by want and privation or led to engage in it by the wrong morality of capitalism, which exalts and honors the men and women who by means of an agressive selfishness, combined with a legitimate cunning, overreach and exploit their more altruistic and honorable brethren. The demoralizing effect of the example thus set is as great as that of want and privation. Its insidious influence results in a skepticism and cynicism which finds expression in such sentiments as these: "Stealing is all right, as long as you don't get caught;" "It all depends upon how much you steal. If you steal a million or a railroad or two, it is all right; but if you steal a loaf of bread, it's all wrong." 'If you take anything, see that you take it legally. As for the morality of the thing, never milad that-take it legally; that's all." Such skepticism and cynicism break down the finest sense of right and duty, and lead to a demoralization in which

petty theft becomes easy. It is from the class of criminals that are made such by economic and social influences that the class of hereditary criminals are, in the course of time, recruited. If, there-fore, we would do away with crime and bring about a system in which criminality would be greatly decreased and property rightly earned properly protected, we must do away with capitalism.

Then will the vigils of detectives be remarkable only as things that once were: but are no more

Political and Economic.

"Printers' Ink," an advertising weekly, tells the story of how "Force," a patent food, was put on the market, and it begins its tale with the words, "Here is a remarkable story of pluci-in advertising." All who wish to succeed by means of advertising have only to follow in the path laid out by the owners of "Force." In the first place they are rich, and have other big sellers, H. O., for instance. When they got their new article they manufactured enormous quantities of it, and sent it to the dealers on credit, before a single order was given. Then they sent out millions of letters telling of the properties of the food, and enlosing a coupon entitling the person solding it to a fifteen cent package for five cents. The company also agreed to redeem the coupons from the grocers for ten cents. Then on

in all \$100,000. The cost of this campaign, before a single return was received, was about \$250,000. You, who would succeed have but to use your natural energies and \$250,000, otherwise you lay yourself open to the you lack "pluck," and 'pluck," with \$250,000, is one of the surest ways to make a fortune.

The "American and Journal," which with its long name is still as bad as it was when it was the simple, every day "Journal," published yesterday a pic-ture purporting to be "Bishop Potter as He Appears at His Adirondack Camp. It looks like the Bishop somewhat, only there is still more resemblance to Mr. Tracy, who is now occupying the centre to the fact that the artist's pencil has grown accustomed to drawing the out-law's face, and could not get back to the shurch with any degree of facility, But the poise and look of the Rt. Rev. Bish. Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp.
And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle-if there is such a thing-but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exception ally large church. Now, if the Rt. Rev. Camps out either in a church or in a castle, he gets so near so near to na ture, and throws off so many of the trappings of civilization, that it is really langerous. We do not assert with degree of confidence that the building or buildings in th erear of the Rt. Rev. are the camp, but if not why did the "Am waste space on it that could or full-paged pictures of "clues" in the different murder cases now before the

"The Times" seems to have concealed somewhere in its immediate midst an editorial writer who incline to zoology, an elaboration of idiocy nd a belief that he is keen and sar castic. The past two days saw the hard and dull "Times" blossom with writin's on its editorial page that ere so surprising that those the page as a short but keen penance and a sure way to atonement, were jolted into an unpleasant surprise. Thursday, this witty animaler compared Irnearly a column to get the comparison in, to explain and elaborate every one knows or else does not give a cuss about, but finally the comparison was crowded in. Yesterday the same person gets in more fine work and com-pares Bryan to the alligator which was recently whipped by a crocodile in the Zoological Garden. The crocodile in this case is Cleveland, and the animal at which the whippet was supposed to velp was Cleveland also, "The Times" must feel a stir of its "democratic principles." or else it must fear that it is not well for a newspaper, to say nothing of a man, to be alone. All other papers have certain parties who keep them company, and like true lovers bring gifts. But, even though does intend to come back 'The Times' to the fold, it surely does not intend to run Grover Cleveland for the fourth But if not, why waste such crocodile, and hippopotamus on him and why picture victorious over all his enemies?

The bricklayers, who have won so many victories of late and who have been led to the belief that their position could not be assailed, are threatened with a machine for laying bricks. According to the accounts by experts, the machine operated by two men and a boy, and vill do the work of seven men. also asserted that not only will the machine do the work, but it will do certain kinds of work in better fashior than hand workers do it. The machine works perfectly around doors and windows, and costs but \$500 to set up. I it fulfills all promises the bricklayers will probably be forced to revise their never being assailed by a machine.

ROUMANIAN IMMIGRATION.

There is a certain fancy that owes its origin to the fertile brain of Josiah Flynt, the runaway author of "The World of Graft," and writer of tramp tales and theories. According to this fancy, men become tramps because of an innate desire to rove or to wander. This desire the poetical Flynt has dubbed "The Wanderlust." All trampdom is thus reduced to a state of too much "wanderlust," just as poverty, in other equally profound cases, is reduced to a of too much drink. Of course, the fact that American trampdom owes its rigin largely to the disbandments of the Union and Confederate, armies just after the Civil War, when thousands upon thousands of enlisted men were discharged and set adrift to tramp the nighways and byways of the country in search of employment, thus acquiring the love for roving which characterizes the modern "hobo," does not cut any figure with the fanciful and poetic "wanderlust

Other facts, like industrial depression and panics-which give rise to unemployment and drive men from place to place in search of employment, thus destroying industrial habits and creating of restless disposition—no more interferes with the "wanderlust" theory than do nicrobes with the development of in organic bodies. Little things like facts bother the fanciful and poetical Facts, though, are stubborn things, De spite the romanticists and the poets every day events occur that destroy the fine texture of their imaginative creations. The great East Side of the great city of New York is just now discussing the possibilities of an overflow imigration from Roumania. "Thousands upon thou try for America, many of these undertaking their journey to Hamburg or Bremer on foot." Why are these people so de sirous of leaving their native home, to which they are bound by the ties of birth, association and patriotism, and tramp across foreign countries, in order to sail the broad Atlantic and come to believe this country? Do they believe with with Bayard Taylor that the best way to

less than fifty cents a day? Or are they afflicted with the Flynt-Wanderlust mi-crobe, warranted to make any family pull up its sacred stakes, and, like the Arab, fold their tent and silently steal away-leaving creditors to mourn their departure? These Roumanian families stock take no stock in the scholarly and cultured beliefs of Taylor, nor are they affected with microbes of the Flynt-Wanderlust species. Life is a serious business to them. Its problems are too large for them to be concerned with fanciful theories. Those people are practically becoming tramps because their economic condition compels them to. They, like the soldiers of the disbanded American armies after the Civil War, are seeking the highways and byways, not for the purpose of satisfyinnate desire to wander, but to reach a land where they may search for employment, in order that they may live as becomes men and women. Their self-expatriation is not undertaken for fun; it is undertaken to secure life and all that makes it dear. This is made plain in the reason for their wholesale coming to this country, which is that it has become so difficult for them to make a living in Roumania that their only sal-

vation is immigration. Thus is the "Wanderlust" fancy hit once more by the economic fact.

BLAMING THE MINERS.

The attempts of the mine inspectors, acting in conjunction with the mine officials, to shift the blame for the Johnsown, Pa., disaster onto the miners, is just what might be expected from capitalist officials. The theory that State officials, such as factory or mine inspectors, are elected or appointed for the purpose of serving the whole people, regardless of economic interests, has long been exploded. In fact, these inspectors have been shown to be the protectors and the apologists of the offending capitalists. This truth was brought home with great force during the recent agitation against the illegal employment of children in the glass factories of southern New Jersey. It was then shown that the Chief Factory Inspector of the State was not only familiar with this violation of the law, but that he had also written a monograph on the diseases arising out of it, and had therein justified the violation on the ground that it was necessary to the profitable production of glass go A few weeks ago the President sent Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, to make an "impartial" report of the coal strike, with a view to its early settlement by the Chief Executive. The result was the publication of the railroad presidents' letters to the miners' organizations, a step that was calculated to tell against the miners and their demands. That the mine inspec-tors of Pennsylvania should show that they understand their "duties," just as well as Stanbury and Wright, should not, consequently, cause amazement. That they should first meet in consultation with the mine officials in the office of the mine, and act in conjunction with them, should, consequently, cause no sur-prise, for that is the way "official investigations" are conducted. When the working class has seuse enough to secure control of the functions of govern-ment "official investigations" will mean omething more than capitalist justification. They will mean working class protection. They will then mean working class vindication.

THE HYPOCRITICAL YELLOW JOURNAL.

It has become axiomatic that the capitalists will do every thing for the working class but get off their backs. The capitalists will organize philanthropic work and indulge in platitudes about the sufferings, the inequalities the degradation of the workers but they will make no attempt the system whereby they are enabled to reap millions of profits from the workers and the conditions against which the workers rebel. On the contrary, the capitalists make greater efforts to perpetuate the capitalist system and to make their places upon the backs of the workers all the more se-

There is published in New York City newspaper called the Yellow Journal, which is a practical demonstration of the axiomatic saying which we have just quoted and commented upon.

Owned by a millionaire, whose family just quoted and estates consisting of silver mines and extensive ranches, foot well up toward a hundred millions; owned by a man whose political aspirations within the Democratic party are a public secret, this newspaper describes the wrongs of the working class in a manner that would be harrowing were they not hypocritical.

Last Saturday evening this Yellow Journal published an editorial on the coal strike, in which it showed that in the production of coal the mine and the laborer were alone essential, and that the capitalist was a useless arrogant incubus, absorbing from the miners the difference between their EARNINGS and their pay and living in luxury, while poverty and death from disaster was the lot of the miners One would naturally conclude from such "radical" talk that the newspaper advocated the abolition of the useless parasitic capitalst; or, if not, at least a far better scale of wages and far better conditions for the miners than is at present enjoyed by them. But either of these conclusions is wrong This yellow newspaper and its million-aire owner, alive to the interests of the capitalist class, of which the latter is a member, is simply spinning a fine argument for the recognition of the miners' union and the settlement of the coal strike by arbitration. It argues that unions are a source of strength to industry. That because this country is best organized unionistically, it is the greatest industrially. That, in view of the great extravagancies of the capitalists the ten per cent. advance demanded by the miners can easily be granted.

This argument boiled down means this: Seeing that we are the greatest country, unionistically, as well as industrially, it follows that to recognize the unions means simply to increase and it will not take many moons before our industrial greatness; while the there will be a revision in the Virginian four successive Sundays they inserted see, study and enjoy the classical and our industrial greatness; while in different papers advertising that cost natural beauties of Europe is afoot on ten per cent. dropped off

the extravagancies of the wealthy does not affect the injustice, or the justice, of the robbery committed upon labor by that useless, arrogant incubus, the capitalist.

To grant this increase of (according to the Yellow Journal's own estimate) 13 cents a day and get a larger output of coal, while perpetuating the capitalist system, is then the purpose of this hypocritical sheet's "radical and Socialic" editorial.

It simply means that the capitalist class, of which the Yellow Journal's owner is a member, should be more firmly strapped to the backs of the working class. Workingmen, look out for this treacherous sheet.

DEVERY'S SPEECH.

William Devery, the friend and pro tector of "the system," and the ex-Chief of Police who is more powerful out, that his successor is in, office, has jus made a speech to the voters of the dis trict of which he has just been elected the Tammany leader. The speech, while it is not unusual in substance, being of the type that is generally made on such occasions, has the merit of being unusual in form. It is candid, brusque and blunt making no pretence of finesse and cle-gance, or high political ideals, which deceives no one but those willing to be deceived. It is outspoken in its advocacy of the use of political office for the pur; pose of securing jobs for distribution. As such, it is a reflex of the economic condition of society, and shows that Devery and the political corruptionists of his stamp owe their influence greatly to defective industrial conditions

Referring, with his illiterate frankness, to one of his political opponents in his district, Devery asked his hearers, "Did Mr. Sheehan ever give you a job?' The implication embodied in that question, that he would be different than Sheehan and give them jobs, evoked from his hearers, who were mainl of the working class, an emphatic answer in the negative, which was followed with enthusiastic applause.

This, then, is one of the sources the politician's power. Given a constantly increasing number of men, mainly young men at that, without industrial situations and business and professional opportunities, seeking some-thing profitable to do, and the power of itician is assured. His corruption is regarded with complacency by those whom circumstances force to whom circumstances force to profit by it or who seek to profit by it. Were the industrial circumstances of these men other than they retally are-were necessary for them to beg the politicious for a job on a street railway or on some city department—these men would be independent of the demoralizing favors of he politicians in order to gain a ihood. Political corruption would thus important props would be then removed.

There is one hope in this condition of affairs and that is that the number of men seeking political jobs increase faster than the jobs. The ratio of unemployed is greater than the number of political berths that can be made for them. A Boston correspondent of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE showed that there were fifteen thousand applicants for 13, 000 jobs in that city in five months and that the number was increasing at such a rate that the Mayor had concluded to refuse to consider any further pleas. In New York city the number is likely to be much larger owing to the great size of the city and the number of unemployed.

Devery and Deveryism are synonymous with Capitalism. Remove the latter and the other two will disappear along with

THE NEW ANTI-TRUST BILL.

The news from Washington regarding the Administratioa's plan for the "restraint" of corporations or trusts, is of such a character as to lead to the belief that the President contemplates a measure that can be used with great effect against labor organizations only.

The measure, it is said, by those in a position to know, will "be of broad scope and applicable to any form of organization affecting trade and commerce. It is held by many capitalistic interests labor organizations are constantly and needlessly interfering with trade and commerse, and that since such is the fact, they ought to be amenable to any legislation which the Administration may trusts. To this, the friends of the Administration's Anti-Trust Bill have re-sponded by assuring the makers of this argument that all that they demand will duly provided for in the new measure, pretty much as it was provided for in the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the amendments thereto.

The publicity clause of the President's bill, calling for an accounting "so that the public may know what corporations are doing with the privileges conferred on them "will not restrain" the trusts any, even if faithfully carried out. Legal ecedings, legislative investigation committees, industrial commissions and economic writers, many of whom have suc-ceeded in penetrating the innermost workings of the trusts, have given them a vide-spread publicity that has restrained them about as much as a fly restrains the driving wheel of a locomotive.

What we may look for is a bill that

will have no effect upon capitalist development but a great deal upon that of the working class.

Virginian politicians are aroused by a constitutional provision which prohibits office holders, whether they be notaries or governors, from accepting free transsouthern eloquence is flaring madly in denunciation of this crime that has deprived lawmakers of a privilege that they have always considered sacred. But portation from any railroad. Warm the lawmaker is not so easily set aside. He has already begun his campaign against the constitution. The arst move campaign has been to demand passes for wives and children, aunts, uncles and cousins, even to the 26th generation. The rai roads which were responsible for hav-ing this clause inserted now wish they had not. But the power by which they made will also permit them to unmake constitution.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN.-What do you think of that passage in Congressman Joseph H. Walker's speech that "the wealth of this country is created by the genius and inventive power of this country; by the 'fortune builders,' the great 'capitains of industry' using it and helping them, the wage earners."

UNCLE SAM .- There surely are a few mistakes in it. What Walker should have said is this: "The wealth of this country is created by the genius and inventive power of this country, i. e., its working class; and that wealth was raked in by the 'fortune builders,' the great 'captains of thievery,' who helped themselves to the wage earners." B. J.-That would have been an improvement.

B. J .- Is it true, as the Sun implies, that the Socialist Labor Party looks into the daily conduct of its members? U. S .- To a certain extent it is: and right it is to do so. It does not hanker, for instance, after grafters, scalawags, "free" lovers, and such-like riff-raff. When it finds them out, it is apt to kick them overboard. This is rough on the kickees, but is well for the kickers.

FOR ALL THAT.

(Written for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE by William J. Martin, San Francisco, Cal.) [Tune: "A man's a man for a' that." Burns.] Are you that wage slave workingman

Who seeks a boss, and all that, Whose wages go to fill a can? "Full Dinner Pail," they call that, "A Fair Day's Pay." you call that. Who tolls and makes a master rich And poorer grows for all that,

Are you that man, who does rejoice On 'lection days, and all that, To vote always his masters choice? Republican, they call that, Republican or Democrat "Tis all the same, for all that. Who for his master slaves and yote Is meaner slave for all that,

Would you no more a wage slave stand. Your ballot use, and all that, To take from masters all their land. Their stolen wealth, and all that. They rob us all, with all that. We'll vote them out, for all that, And public make both shop and land, And free ourselves by all that,

As workingmen the wide world o'er, We'll show our sense, and all that, We'll vote our class to place and power, And prove our worth by all that. As Socialists, and all that. We'll make the earth, and all that, Co-operative Commonwealth,

And brothers be by all that, WILLIAM J. MARTIN.

CAPITALIST "INTEGRITY AND HONESTY."

The testimony of a discharged employe of the Public Stores that he was bribed by agents of the Sugar Trust to falsify the marks on raw samples, thus saving the trust from \$2,000 to \$3,000 on each cargo of sugar imported, is the latest example of capitalist "integrity and honsured, are the basis of the large for tunes accumulated by the capitalist class in business. Following, as they do, so closely upon the silk frauds, which emaanated, also, in the Customs House, and which are said to cover a period of six years, and amount in all to over five millions of dollars, they show that capitalist "integrity and honesty" are synonomous with bribery and fraud. It is upon this "integrity and honesty" that the working class are often told to rest their claims for redress and justice, instead of consigning them to the care and protection of a movement organized solely in the interests of the working class by the working class. It is upon this "integrity and houesty," the working class is assured, it may rest its demands for an impartial adjustment of these grievances. under which it is continually groaning, and it is by this "integrity and honesty that the working class is deceived when it refers those grievances to a capitalist Civic Federation for arbitration and relief. This will continue so as long as capitalist interests are diametrically op-posed to the interests of labor. As it is to the capitalist interest to defraud the Custom House, so it is to its interests to defraud the working class. Workingmen, take care of your interests. Take no stock in capitalist morality-it always spells, in the final analysis: Capitalist interests.

Bryan is still hitting hard at Cleveland, but he would be just as wise to try to make an impression on a mud bank at high tide. He calls Cleveland a traitor, a descrier, and he even implies that he deserted for money "business interests," which amounts to the same thing. Both these Democrats seem to be far outside the party, if recent state conventions mean anymeans anything to Cleveland.

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First-What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?
Second—What is the present

attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization? Third-What should be

titude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations? Fourth-Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple

organizations? Fifth-Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

IThe Roman figure over each letter dicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inougurates that system

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these col-umns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired te can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.

The Power of the S. L. P. in Michigan. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—Enclosed find a clipping from the Free Press, of Monday, July 7, 1902. It is quite a congratulation they are bestowing on themselves, ain't it? Well, it is the best proof that can be wished for that something is wrong with the machinery of the Democratic party; and it proves, furthermore, that the obstruction they notice preventing the smooth operation of their gear work is nothing else than the S. L. P., which, in this State, in spite of its thoroughly class conscious and revolutionary character, is past its history where it was shunned as a dangerous spectre. The mind of the public be comes reconciled to it, and the press no handle it as being no more dangerous than "Populism," and hence it tries to handle it as a neglectable quantity. But as they could not put us to sleep by noticing us as a neglectable quantity. If it was not that we do not kish to grow any faster than we know we can safely do without danger of get ting in motion a dangerous reaction, we ould show them how much of a neglectable quantity we really are. The Free Press, like present capitalist society, does not know how easily the ties are torn that still hold them in their present place ety. But some day they may rea ize that, not to save them, but to course, no individual did, or does this: it is even now done by automatic action of society, but this automatic action is yet still, like to look upon ourselves as "push-

form all we do. Fraternally yours, M. Meyer, Detroit, Mich., July 8, 1902.

SOCIALIST NOMINATIONS. "Those who may have taken alarm at the fact that the so-called Socialist Labor party has placed a State ticket in the field are unnecessarily disturbed. There is no chance for the candidates to be elected; no expectation of such a result on the part of the nominees. The reits from the labor ranks are few and far between. The men who do the bone or and much of the thinking in this country have apparently mapped out a better plan of campaign than ever before, and have no idea of identifying themselves with a movement that is utterly national affairs and institutions. They know that such relief as they seek is to be had through favoring legislation, and btain it they must govern their political affiliations so as to get legislative ac-tion to their likin. They have never been able to do the through any third, fourth, or other minor party, and it is safe to say that they will never be able to reach their end by such a route.

The danger menacing the State from ocialists is small, and from anarchy is less,-if we omit the danger of assassina-tions for which the latter are responsible. Such Socialism as we have here is indi-genous. Immigration and conversions combined cannot place it in the ascend-ancy. As a new country, we are neces-sarily made up of a conglomeration of nationalities, but the alien influence is and always has been overwhelmingly in favor of perpetuating our free institution The dissenters constitute a harmless mi-nority. Most of them either love or hate the land from which they came, and are crystallized in the ideas formed there. They are not to be assimilated, but all that they need is a little watching that their zeal may not go beyond the bounds of good citizenship, to the requirements of which their children adjust themselves in

which their children adjust themselves in nine cases out of ten.

*To this general view of the case it is only fair to add the statement that the rather ambiguous declaration of principles made by the Michigan Socialists is as temperate as that adopted by many a lopulist convention. There is a distinct repediation of anarchism, and with the premise of stupendous results there goes no advocacy of force or revolution in obm. The intelligent masses That make up our American citizenship.

bring them about, and which the President himself is now calling to a sense of their duties, will never be supplanted, unless supplanted by better and truer n by the same great constitu men cho These outside movements may serve as reminders, but the possibility of their gaining control in this age is too remote to justify consideration.'

Bravo, Section Columbus, Bravo

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE .- Sec. Columbus held its first open be remembered that the members of Section Columbus had quite a hard time of it ever since last fall, when Comrade cratic and Republican Anarchists, after carrying concealed weapons. This charge not be proven, and so the judge fined him \$20 and twenty days in the workhouse for calling the mob a bad name. Section Columbus, however, carried the case to a higher court, and there it now rests.

During all this time we frequently were told that never again would we dare to make a speech on any of "our" street corners, and only last week I was told that if I dared to get up to speak on the street I would be shot. With such threats staring me in the face, I determined to try it once more, any way. So Monday noon I visited police headquar-ters and demanded protection for that evening on the corner of Town and High. The chief assured me that I would be protected. Sure enough, two big officers stood within five feet of my stand when ened. A large crowd gathered, ow ing to the fact that every newspaper in the city had reported my demand upon the police for protection. At 8 o'clock sharp I opened up, and for one hour and thirty minutes I held the crowd's interest, and never before was I applauded as I was Monday evening, I was very surprised that, instead of being

shot, I received cheers. After the meeting we got fifteen names on our petition, and one subscriber for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. We will keep up the good work. Fraternally, Otto Steinhoff.

Columbus, Ohio, July 10,

Tobin's Shoeworkers' Union Working for Low Prices.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—Enclosed please find clipping from the Lynn "Evening News," which, we think, might be of interest to the readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE who are watching the antics and contortions of the organized scabbery throughout the country. Those who can remember reading in the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE an account of the attempted scabbery job that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union tried to perpetrate upon the Cutters of Lynn, who were organized in that corpse of an organization known as the K. of L., the following facts will

now be interesting: There is a clause in the Boot and Shoe Workers' constitution to the effect that the stamp shall not be granted to any firm who does not employ mem-bers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' exclusively. Nothwithstanding which the stamp was given to D. A Donovan & Co., who still retained in their employ some thirty or forty members of the K. of L., who did not pay the 25 cents per week to the fakir— Tobin, but paid their little 10 per week to the Cutters' Assembly, K. of L.

The reason that the B. S. & W. U. compromised with the K. of L. was owing to the numerical strength of the to keep Tobin and Eaton out of Lynn although Tobin and Eaton did their best to smash the Cutter's Union at election time, by sending a Social Dem ocrat, named Clarence McIvar, to Hav erhill to procure scabs to take the places of the striking cutters. The stench of the Kangaroo still remain in the present trouble as the Jackman and the Robinson who are mentioned Gods of the local Debsite organization The Jackman mentioned, is at preser frawing \$21.00 per week from the B. the class struggle," by being afraid that the Cutters will obtain too much from their slave master and serve to keep the emblem of the organized scabbery.

of the factories in this city.

The moral to be drawn from this article is that the shoe cutters of Lynn as well as other members of the work ing class, should organize into that class conscious body, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which never compromises with the capitalist class as do the organized scabbery lieutenants of capital.
MICHAEL TRACY,

JOHN W. RYAN, JOHN A. HENLAY, Press Committee, L. A. 267, S. T. L. A. Lynn, Mass, July 12th. (ENCLOSURE.) CONFERRED

CUTTERS AND B. S. W. UNION. ADJOURNED TO NEXT FRIDAY.

The Latter Organiation Will Put Their Desires Into Writing.

The conference arranged to take place between representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the Cutters' Assembly, Knights of Labor, on the question of the carrying out of the agreement made between the two headquarters of the Cutters' Assembly in the Earl Building, and resulted in an adjournment to next Friday evening when the consideration of the matte

when the consideration of the matter will be resumed.

There were present to represent the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Presi-dent John F. Tobin, Secretary Charles L. Baine, and the members of the local Council of the Boot and Shoe Workers no matter whence they may have come, so that the imported doctrine of Socialism can never flourish here. Cutters' Assembly was represented by the capricious Long Island Sound in control of Socialism can never flourish here. Cutters' Assembly was represented by the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the Capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the Capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the Capricious Long Island Sound in control of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the Capricious Long Island Sound in c

Snow and other officers of the Assem-

bly being among them.

The conference had been by the Boot and Shoe Workers' officers and the matter at issue was pre sented by them. It was a complaint to the effect that the efforts of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to place the union stamp in certain shops in this city was being nullified by the action of the Cutters' Assembly in fixing prices to be paid for cutting in these shops. The point made in the complaint was that the prices were arbitrarily high and served to discourage the manufacturers from taking the

union stamp. agreement between the two organizations, made at the time the union stamp was taken in the factory of D. A. Donovan & Co., provided that before the stamp was given to a Lynn shop the cutters should first be accorded a satisfactory adjustment of prices. In the cases of the shops that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has been urging to accept the stamp, cutters have presented their scale of prices, and these, the complainants say, have been set at excessive figures. While the Boot and Shoe Workers' representatives did not accuse the Cutters Assembly of raising the prices in order to prevent the shops receiving the union stamp, they intimated that there was a possibility of this hostile intent, and they wanted to arrange a harmonious understanding and possibly secure action by the cutters, which stamp, the latter condition, they claim. being part of the agreement which had been entered into.

ment was made that the prices fixed in the shops in question were no higher than the average prices paid, and ft was asserted that the cutters had no motive in raising the figures which could be construed as hostile to the and the meeting broke up.

The discussion was carried on at some length and the talk was calm and pacific on both sides. The cutters' representatives remained firm in the position that the action taken had een in accordance with the agreement while the others brought up a variety handicapped by lack of co-operation on

Finally it was requested of the Boot nd Shoe Workers' representatives that they put their desires definitely in writfor the further consideration of the Cutters' executive board, and this agreed to do. It was then agreed that the conference should be resumed next Friday evening in the same place, and the meet broke up.

It should be stated that the shops concerned in the discussion have not accepted the new prices presented by the cutters and are consequently barred out from securing the union stamp. these shops, hone of which are doing more than an ordinary business. do not employ any large number of cutters and the Cutters' Assembly does not regard it as expedient to attempt to wages which have been proposed. The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, on the other hand, feels that the cutters should compel these shops to pay the increased scale, believing that if this is done the way will be cleared for the introduction of the union stamp. suggestion was made to this effect in the conference but it did not meet with the approval of the cutters' rep-

A Casual Peen Into the Workers' Life

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-Yesterday, Saturday, the 12th, at 6.20 p. m., about five miles from the Long Island coast and twelve or thirfrom the Connecticut coast. I stepped, together with Comrade Gustave Languer, of Section Milford, Socialist Labor Party, on board the tug-boat D R. Waterman.

The tug was bound for Norfolk, Va., and is one of ten belonging to a com-pany with headquarters in New Lonlon, Conn., engaged in towing coa barges, loaded in Norfolk with from West Virginia, We remained on board of her till 2.30 a. m. this Sunday morning, when she landed us at her dock in Jersey City, just south of the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry. During these eight hours we were given quite a casual peep into the life of the workers. both through the genial conduct of the crew, from the captain and the chief engineer down, and through the infor-mation they imparted to us. To give in condensed form what struck me most forcibly in that information is the pur-

pose of this letter. Readers of THE PEOPLE are famillar with the cock-and-bull stories per-iodically retailed by the capitalist pol-licians about the longevity of the Amer-ican workingman; they are aware of the fabricated "statistics" recently set affoat by that gentry on that subject; they are also aware of how greedily the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class seized upon these falsehoods in figures, and retailed them to their rank and file through the columns of their trade journals; finally, renders of THE PEOPLE will remember how these falsehoods were exposed in its columns, and how it was proved that the average life of the workingman in America was shockingly short. The casual peep into the work-er's life last night confirmed this par-ticular point, and more too. The lives lost on our coasts by sea-faring men is evidently incalculable. The figures don't chier into the statistics dished out to the public. If they did the average length of life among the toilers would be even more shockingly low than we know it to be. A life of intense toil at sea and in our inland water is hovered over by death, silent and inglorious-not even statisticked. And as to the chances for earning a living, that these same politicians and their labor lieutenants prate so much about, we may gather some idea from the fact I gathered some idea from the fact I gathered there that Sound pilots brave the danger

capsized and drowned. They take their lives in their hands for a trifle-truly a fact, whose shadow, cast upon the so cial-economic canvas, tells a tale very different from that which the capitalist

politicians retail. And, now, as it probably will be what on earth, or on the waters, brought me last evening to that particular spot -thirteen miles from the Connecticut and five from the Long Island shoreand induced me to board that tug. I shall close this letter by satisfying the natural curiosity.

I have been enjoying every minute of my vacation as much as possible in the en sir. Thus, almost every day when it either did not rain, or when the wind was neither too slight nor too boister ous. I went out cruising on the in a twenty-five foot pleasure sloop. I with Languer. We did so yesterday with Languer. started in the forenoon with a moderate ming expedition. About five miles from Long Island a squall struck us. make a long story short, and save the uninitiated from being puzzled with too many nautical terms, the boat acted we were capsized at a quarter to six. Forty minutes after the above named tug boat, to whom we signaled, came clongside and picked us two up. in the conduct of that crew of ten workingmen we certainly read in eloquent language the fact of the workingman's leep and practical philanthropy and his unalterable kindness of heart. From the captain, A. N. Whipple, and the From chief engineer, Lewis W. Beebe, to the last deck hand, they could not enough to make us comfortable. comfort's sake, we had, soon after start-ing on the cruise, taken off shoes and stockings, coat, vest and shirt. we capsized we had nothing on but underclothes and trousers. We were upon boarding the tug, rushed to the fire-room to warm and take off the wet clothes; warm tea was promptly brought us, and ample clothing. tug drew too much water to drop us at Bridgeport, so we went along to its own dock near P. R. R. ferry in Jersey City where we landed amply fed and clothed; even money to take us home was generously offered, and insisted up on that we accept, although between Languer and myself we happened to have \$5 in greenbacks in our trousers pockets We exchanged names and addresses, and felt happy to have made these new acquaintances-a fit finale to a very enjoyable day: the experience of capsizing did not rattle us; we joked lustily while floating on the upturned

At 3.15 a. m. this morning we took the Jersey ferry to New York, crossed the city incognito, took the first train home and hastened to our families before any news could reach them to alarm DANIEL DE LEON. Milford, Conn., July 13.

S. L. P. Making Things Hum in Troy To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-Troy and vicinity is alive with S. L. P. agitation. We are holding in the city of Troy two meetings each week, one in Watervliet and one in the city of Reasselaer. Last Sunday night we opened up in Cohoes. So you see we are moving. Let the comrades throughout the country go at it and they will meet the same success. Lit erature never sold so well, and as to

two cents per copy. Along with our local corps of speakers, we have had the additional help of George G. Seymore. of Philadelphia and Chas. F. Mercer, of Bridgeport Conn. Both are spending their vacation in this vicinity. Mercer landed in Albany Monday night and he was put on the stump at once Tuesday noon. addresed the railroad men at the N. C. & H. R. shops. Tuesday night he spoke at Watervliet, Wednesday night

the WEEKLY PEOPLE, the crowd

eems hungry for it. We sell them at

at Troy. Seymore is one of those comrades who insist on speaking every night, and in Schenectady, Albany, Watervliet, Rensselaer, Cohoes and Troy, he is placed on the firing lines with our local speakers and who, with our two fortunate additions, are making things hum.

Comrades throughout the country locality must develop itself! self-reliant and go to work. The At our meetings our comrades talk more revolution to the square inch than ever before! Push on the fight!

oefore! Push on the fight!
ORGANIZER.
Troy, N. Y., July 16, 1902.

A Suggestion for "A National Organizer's Fund."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-Having been for some time on the road, and in consequence not being familiar with late events in the party, I might not be in order, but I am going to offer a suggestion, which I believe would, if carried out, redound to the benefit of the party. First, I would say that it gives me considerable satisfaction to once more have an opportunity to read

paper have reached that point when, to | too, and we told the policeman the only use a sporting phrase, one would say "they're all in." And it's natural that it should be so. Appeals for funds all follow the same course. Large at first, and then drag along down to a mere nothing. Any one who has followed the struggles of the party and its efforts to establish a daily paper would not deny that the comrades have done nobly. It is doubtful to me, if you could find a more responsive group of men in the world than the members of the S. L. P.

Now, to come to my suggestion. Realizing the necessity of having funds to carry on our fight against the capitalist class, and that we must furnish new means of obtaining the same, I would suggest that we start a "National Organizer's Fund." I don't think it beyoud the power of the members of the S. L. P. to place at least three organmonths. One in the East, one in the Middle West, and the other in the Rocky Mountain district and the coast. Or, as the party sees fit. There is nothing, in my opinion, to arouse the membership to enthusiasm, to put life and action in those of drooping-spirit, to spur those that are active to renewed activity, as an organizer. It would be too bad if no effort was put forward by the party to place organizers in the field this year. Wake up, comrades, before its too late!

Every section in this country could be visited by speakers before the snew flies. And by this means the membership would increase. Old members would become active and a mighty effort could be made to double the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. And right here I might say, if you want to place the DAILY PEOPLE on a payir there is no better way than to get sub-scribers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Trusting that these few lines might attract the attention of some of the comrades and bring forth other suggestns that would redound to the of the party, both financially and nu-

Yours for the social revolution ERNEST ROMANY. Paterson, N. J., July 17, 1902.

Those "Russian Students."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-My attention has been called to in editorial in the Yellow Journal booming a mass meeting purporting to be held by a so-called "Russian Student's Society" for the purpose of securing a free government in Russia. As one who is perfectly familiar with the member-ship of this so-called society, I desire of this so-called society, I desire to state that they are neither Russians students, but a lot of shyster lawyers and ex-political office-holders, who are seeking self-advertisement. These men secking self-advertisement. were never attached to the Russian revolutionary Socialist movement and were conspicuous in Russia by their absence Their attitude in American affairs, which has been that of the job-seeker, is repudiated by the Russians who were really participants in the struggle for free gov ernment in Russia, and who are at present in this country. That attitude would also be repudiated by the Russians at home, as would also the audacity of the so-called "Russian Student's Society," in pretending to speak for free government Russia, in behalf of the Russian revolutionary movement.

A RUSSIAN JEW. New York, July 14.

S. L. P. Activity in the Gream City To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-It is some time since the comrades throughout this land have heard from the Cream City; this is intended as a notice that we have been aroused from our lethargy and are showing an activity never before seen in this city.

At the present time we are holding three open-air meetings a week and we have from 100 to 300 people present every meeting. We are also selling more literature than has ever been sold be fore, from ten to twenty pamphlets every is expected that if things keep on goas they have been, we will distribute at least 25,000 copies of the S. L. P. vs. S. D. P. leaflet before the campaign is over. That the fakirs at- hard hit by this leastet is proven by the fact that at a session of the "Wisconsin State Federation of Labor" Frank Weber, or ganizer for the same, and business agent of the local (Fakirated) Federated Trades Council, which is a Socialist (?) body, resolution condemning Socialist Labor Party for distributing literature which does not bear the union label. He said that by neglecting to use the union label the party was "playing into the hands of those whom they pretend to oppose."

This same Weber, a few years ago, was

"stumping" for the Democratic party.

Of course he was nt playing into the hands of those whom he pretends to op-pose. This same Frank Weber, who has been elected business ugent of the Federated (read Fakirated), Trades Council, is not even a delegate from any union; but a little thing like that don't bother Mr. Socialist (?) Weber, as long as he gets the pay.

Milwaukee is a hotbed for freaks and

a new one is F. J. Brockhausen, Sccre-tary of the Wsconsin State Federation of Labor, prominent Social Democrat,

way to stop an S. L. P. speaker was by placing him under arrest. This had the desired effect; he went away and left us alone. But when they heard the tocsin of emancipation ring forth, they had to get up some new way to stop day and were pouring hot shot into 500 people on the most prominent street in the town and getting the people in buggies to stop to listen-it ve commenced to sell our literature and it was then that we saw what they had up their sleeves. The police being afraid to disturb us, they Collector to ask if we had a State license to sell those books; if not we would have to stop. He was asked if the Salvation Arm- had license to sell the "War Cry." and he said "No." He had never thought of that. We asked how he happened to think of the S. L. P., and he gave us no answer, while one comrade kept him busy answering questions and the audience getting ready to do him violence. The other comrades sold out every book we had, consisting of eighteen Bull Pens. Anarchy, five Proletariat, five S. T. & L. A.; in fact, we could have sold more if we had them; so the second round ing to see what kind of a game they will play next Saturday. But we are de termined to carry our banner through it all; and no matter if the jail must be our lodging house, nothing can stop the members of Section Milwankee from letting the buzz-saw hum, exposing the fakirs, both political and economic, and carrying the gospel of our emancipation and that of our class to final victory. Therefore, comrades, don't rest on your arms but get them in working order. Section Milwankee, with only a few speakers, is making progress and simply because their motto is "Forward! never look back. We

want to plant the Red Banner on the Capitol Dome.' AN S. L. P. WORKER. Milwaukee, Wis., July 12.

S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. Doings in Plymouth-Carey's Sorrow.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO--I went to Plymouth to-day to hear Comrade Joseph Malloney, as he Comrade O'Fihelly and myself were down there a week ago, Finelly could not go to-He told me to tell Malloney that the time had come to organize a section of the S. L. P. in Plymouth after a most able speech, he, Malloney, formed a temporary organization of (11) eleven members, who are to be permanenty formed into a section next Sunday (July 20).

The weavers held a meeting last night, and voted to continue the strike by a vote of 34 to 7, notwithstanding the report that they had given up the fight which was partly true. Payton told me that "McDermott of Providence saved the fight," as there were some weavers who voted last Wednesday, July 9, to go back on the morning of the 14th. It came about in this way: Payton was

summoned to testify in court in Boston, on the 9th, in a suit for contempt, and and to go that city on the evening of the 8th. The American Wool Company enew that he would not be able to be in Plymouth, so they sent for a committee to go to their office at 9 a. m. The question came up before the weaver's neeting as to whether a committee should be sert or not, and to see if they would not defer action until Payton would re turn from Boston. But the meeting was packed against Payton by a lot of ers who were willing to go back under any condition at all. The committee was selected, and during Payton's absence held a meeting. This committee reported and voted to go back, without having obtained any concessions at all. This was the news that greeted Payton when he got back to Plymouth on the 10th (Thursday), so there was a meeting called at which McDonald spoke. They managed to persuade the weavers to vote to reconsider the action of Wednesday and have it come up at last night's (Satur day) meeting, when they reversed the decision, as above stated, so all is safe at present.

Yours fraternally. JEREMIAH DEVINE, Box 77, N. Abington, Mass.

July 13, 1902.
P. S.—Cary ("Weeping Jeems"), was a Plymouth last month, and tried to establish an Economic League. Comrade Whitley asked him about "the armory," and Cary said he "was sorry" that he now saw that he made a mistake. Three weeks ago Mrs. Martha Moore-Avery tried to effect an organization of the E. C. and failed.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondente.

[No questions will be considered that come n anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address.]

that it gives me considerable satisfaction to once more have an opportunity to read the official organ and personally meet the comrades.

The other evening I was handed a copy of the statement of the condition of the DAILY PEOPLE, rendered by the manager, F. D. Lyons. It is gratifying to realize that the condition of the paper is improving, both in an increased circulation and in a decreased indenty. The word certainly take the rankest kind of a pessimist to prove that the condition of the paper was not satisfactory.

Of course we must not calmly fold our arms and stop at that; or, as some of the so-called Socialists treat the Socialist movement, but such exclamations as "It's inevitable;" it's inevitable;" and quietly sit down and wait for that glorious period to arrive. Only by an active and energetic effort can we place the paper where we all want it, that is, clear of indebtedness, and on a paying basis.

In looking over the PEOPLE it is levitable in aid of the sum of the same and of the safetneous to the same proprietary. The same there we were told by the structure of the same and t

and "arrivists." The same housecleaning will inevitably take place in Germany. As to the facts concerning "Bevel and the German Socialists generally." they should be correctly stated, but you must wait for them until we can give them the necessary time and space.

ED. ROBINSON, NEW YORK.—You ask more questions than a man with more pa-tience and time at his command than our-selves would care to undertake to answer.

more questions than a man with more patience and time at his command than ourselves would care to undertake to answer. The peculiar manner of your questioning inclines us to the belief that you are simply "rigging" us: that is, asking questions for the purpose of betraying us, into impossible and contradictory answers, that you may use to your own pleasure and profit. As we haven't the time nor the patience to answer your questions singly and specifically, and as we do not wish to repudiate our belief, we will answer your questions substatially and argumentatively instead.

Let us admit that the working class is stupid, that they don't buy THE Proffle, that certain Socialists are "bums," others "tyrants," while still others have money in the bank, or wheels in their heads, and are "bug houses," to use your own expressive language, and that dissension is rife—what of all that? Should we stop in our education of the working class and our efforts to inaugurate a good, sound Socialist movement on that account? Should we relax our efforts to oust the "bums" or down the "tyrants;" to appeal to those with bank accounts to come to our financial assistance, or endeavor to set those with bank accounts to come to our financial assistance, or endeavor to set those "bug houses straight, and end dissension, if possile, in consequence of this condition? We think not; and whether we think it or not, the trend of events is such that it will not permit such things to pass. The economic condition of society is forcing Socialism to the fore. Socialism is becoming an issue that cannot be dooged. Politicians possessed of foresight are using its language, tone and argument to decelve and celune the workers and put off its final triumph. Socialism is slowly triturating the mass of the intelligent, sober, honest, same working class of this country. They will come into the Socialism is mpossible. Socialism is not express train, due on schedule time, it is an evolutionary growth that is constantly pushing forward. This is seen in the tri

H. KLEIN, NEW YORK CITY.—The question that Levy, the Republican politician, asked you, "How can labor get along without capital?" is a sensible one—for a politician. We take it for granted that by capital, Levy means that part of wealth which is useful in industry for the production of more wealth, at a profit. How is wealth created? By labor exerted upon natural resources. Levy certainly will not contend that one can get wealth that becomes capital without labor applied to nature. In other words, Levy's question boils down to this absurdity, "How can labor get along without itself?"—an absurdity for which no sane man. Levy, possibly, excepted, would contend.

man. Levy, possibly, excepted, would contend.

Levy, however, may mean by "capital" the capitalist class, for the two are often swed to represent the one and the same thing. Here Levy commits another absurdity. He might just as well ask. "How can potatoes get along without potato bugs?" A capitalist, when he employs a workingman, does not do it for the sake of g'ving that workingman work and wages; he does it for the purpose of making a profit out of him, it is this profit which, taken from the laborer, becomes capital, making the capitalist independent and the workingman dependent There used to be a time when the capitalist managed a factory or a mine, and his profits were his "wages of superintendence." Nowadays, the capitalist floats around in pleasure yachts, while he hires others to do the managing for aim. During his absence he never falls to send for his dividends, while the factory or the mine continues in operation without him, thus showing that it is Capital that needs Labor, and not Labor Capital. Capitalists type of the laborer just as potato bugs live off petatoes.

L. W. WHITELAW, NEW YORK.—According to the speech of Organizer Chartes Corregan, delivered at the opening of the S. T. and L. A. fair, on Friday, May 2, and reported in THE DAILY PEOPLE the following day through the collection day in the same are set of the same as the same are set of the same as the same are same as the same and same are same as the same are same

CHARLES LARSON, KIPPLE, PA.—Both the sun and the stars do move. To explain how and why would require move time and space than this office and paper possess. You are advised to consult the Encyclopedia Brittanica, wherein you will find an article on astronomy, whose theoretical part contains sections on the sun's rotations and the planetary motions. This work may be found in any public library.

D. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—You must be a wide awake party member not to be posted upon the matters relative to which you ask information. (1) If you will send to the N. E. C. for the statement "In the Matter of Section Providence," and to "Thomas Curran for statement "Statement and Propositions," you will know what is going on between the N. E. C. and know island S. C." The party membership within Section New York has received copies of both these statements through their district organizations. (2) Yes: Dalton d.s. sue the tion New York has received copies of both these statements through their district organizations. (2) Yes: Dalton d... sue the party. That such is the case every member of the party was informed through the minutes of the N. E. C., the papers in the suit having been served upon the treasurer of the N. E. C. In that suit Dalton made claim to moneys that were not due him, as they had already been paid. His suit was, therefore, contested, with the result that he settled for the amount owing him. (3) That you are discontented with "the policy of the party" with reference to the persons you name is but natural. You are so badly informed upon what is known to the majority of Section New York that you are in no position to judge of that "policy."

L. M. GORDON, HAMILTON, CANADA.

—It s not true that Margaret Lalle was
"State secretary for the oid Socialist Labor
Party six or eight years ago." She has
been connected with the S. L. P. in Massachusetts and Rhode Isaand. She has the
reputation of being a clever, but erratic,
woman. It is not believed that she will
set Canadian politics after should she be
given an opportunity to be a "Socialist
leader of the opposition in the legislature,
if elected to that body."

Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times.

CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars Northwest Corner

Phirtleth and Washington Sts. MARION, IND.

Section Minneapolis, Minn.

Headquarters at LABOR LYCEUM.

34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

FREE READING ROOM Open Every Day and Evening.

street, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.)

Notice.-For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-

Regular meeting held Friday, July 18, at 2-6 New Reade street. A Gillhaus n the chair. The financial report for the week ending July 12 showed receipts \$15.25; expenditures, \$61.96. The cording Secretary reported having rereived a letter from Section Chicago, asking for correction of an error in the minutes of meeting on June 20, to this effect: That Section Chicago, instead of having asked for a financial report of the DAILY PEOPLE, did ask for the reason for J. Pierce's dismissal from the Labor News Co., and also wanted to know about the circulation of the DAI-LY PEOPLE.

amunications: From Felkirk, Scotland, Branch of S. D. F., stating they had received the Pierce lampoon and would like to have the answer of the N. E. C.; some copies were ordered sent.

From Dublin, Ireland, relative to the
coming to the United States of a representative of the Irish Socialist Republican
Farty; also sending biographical sketch of Comrade James Connolly, the comrade selected for the tour, which latter was ordered published in the PEOPLE. From Deuver, Col., bearing oon State convention recently held.
rom Indianapolis, Ind., a report that T. A. Hickey, an expelled member of the party, had turned up in that town, ostensibly on his way West, and had, among other things, spoken in favor of a national convention. From Section Monroe County, N. Y., approving action of N. E. C., in having issued statement on Board of Trustee matter, endorsing action of N. E. C. "In the Matter of Section Providence," and disapproving of action of Section Providence, in en-deavoring to induce the editor to disregard the controlling power of the N. E. C. over party press; also a letter by the organizer of Section Monroe County, ntaining copy of letter sent by him to homas Curran upon receipt from him "Statement and Propositions," sharply criticising same. From organizer, Sec-tion Dayton, Ohio, also sending copy of letter sent by him to Thomas Curran, letter condemned the action of the R. I: committee as unconstitutional es sent. From Section San Antonio, denouncing former manager of Labor News Company, for sending out his so-called statement with the obvious intent to kill the DAILY PEOPLE; also condemning him for sending his circular to non-members and for making derogatory statements about national officers alleged to have been known to him for two years, but which he did not bring to knowledge of membership until dis-

From Section Tacoma, Wash., asking from Section Tucoma, Wash., asking for a ruling on the question: "Can a member, suspended for non-payment of dues, be expelled?" Secretary instructed to reply affirmatively, provided the question implies that charges for wrongdoing may be brought against a member in bad standing, but whose name has not been stricken from the roll. The editor of THE PEOPLE referred to the N.
E. C. resolutions sent him by Section
Chicago for publication. Publication
was deuled. Same action in regard to selection Hoboken, N. J., condemning Pierce circular and endorsing stand taken by N. E. C. "In the Matter of Section Providence, designating position taken by Providence as "childish and absurd." From Section Philadelphia, Pa., reporting that the section had receded from the position taken in admitting J. Pierce as a member. From Hartford, Conn., reporting that the sec-tion had tabled the R. I. "Statement and Propositions," same as was done with the Pierce document. From Section Medford, Mass., that "it was voted to put Pierce and R. I. pamphlets in the stove and express confidence in N. E. C." From Section New York reporting expulsion of Emest Katz for joining Democratic organization, and joining Democratic organization, and also for failure to account for party funds; the section also send reply to inquiry of N. E. C. relative to protest of F. MacDonald against the election of a Committee of Inquiry by the General Committee, explaining the reasons why said committee had been chosen and contending that the section acted entirely within its constitutional rights. Resolved to approve of the position of Section New York and to dismiss the protest.

The call for a general vote as to whether or not a special national con-vention shall be held was read and ap-Resolved to instruct the Sec retary to have the same printed and send the same to the sections, together with voting blanks, the vote to be returned or on before September 15.

The following sections reported elec-tion of officers: Pawtucket, R. I.: Pas-saic County, N. J.; Rensselaer County, N. Y.; Mouroe County, N. Y.; Tacoma, Wash.; Peoria, Ill.; Hartford, Conn.; Vash.; Peoria, Ill.; Hartford, Conn.; Iedford, Mass. John E. Wallace, of Section Schenec-

tady, N. Y., sent receipt for \$25 loaned by him to DAILY PEOPLE in June, by him to Dally that the same be considred a donation.
Adjourned.

JULIUS HAMMER,

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C. Regular meeting held Sunday, July 13, at 1165 Tremont street, Boston.
F. A. Walsh, chairman.
Nine present. Walker and Quarn-

L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A.
At a regular meeting of the L. A. 345, held on July S. Thomas Shaughnessy was expelled by unanimous vote, for having slandered both the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. He said the organizations were purposely dishouest and c rooked and that all giving them support were the same.

S. B. FENNEL,
Organizer. Nine present. Walker and Quara-trom absent.

Minutes of previous meeting approved. Communications from Nagler, oringfield, accepting nomination

State ticket, and from Christenson, of Malden, to Koepke, of Pittsfield, declin-

on condition of section for dues.

Congress stamp with N. E. C.

On motion the financial secretary was

instructed to pay debt of \$21 for due stamps; also to settle account for Paris

A statement from the Greater Boston

entertainment committee; also one from a committee of Section Boston, com-

posed of Comrades Stevens, Louis P. Walker, relative to a plan for raising Walker, relative to a plan for raising

funds for benefit of the S. E. C., were

endorsed, and the recording secretary

was instructed to have same published

with the minutes of the S, E. C.; also

to send a copy of plan of Section Bos-ton for raising funds for this commit-

Financial secretary reports receipts for dues from New Bedford, Malden, Low-ell, \$8.50 from Springfield for strike leaflets, and \$50 from Section Boston. Expenditures, \$21, for dues to N. E. C.

TO COMRADES OF GREATER BOS-

TON!

The second annual picnic of the

S. L. P. will be held August 2, 1902, at

Oak Island Grove, Revere. Every comrade in the district should

put his shoulder to the wheel and make

this picnic a success, as the result will largely determine the kind of campaign

the party will be able to put up this fall. A glance at the figures of last

year's picule will give the comrades an

idea of the financial support an affair

of this kind can give, if a little effort-

is exerted by each one. At the picnic of

last year 945 tickets sold \$13.25 entrance fees to sports, \$134.15 net proceeds.

This year the picnic is being conducted on a larger scale and at more ex-

pense. A good time and a substantial campaign fund is assured if the com-

The estimated expenses will be about

The comrades should exploit the

sports and games to the fullest extent,

as the largest item of expense is the

to the games and sports that can be

A prize of \$10 will be awarded to the

individual selling the most tickets. This

contest is open to all. Tickets may be procured from any member of the pic-

TO SECTIONS AND COMRADES IN

About a month ago Section Boston issued lists for five dollar pledges, made payable at the rate of one dollar a month, for the benefit of the State Ex-

A committee of three was elected by

the section to make a canvass for the same, with the result thus far of having

aggregated something like three hundred dollars (\$300), one hundred and five dol-

lars (\$105), of which has been paid in. The committee using a conservative es-

timate, figure on four hundred dollars (\$400), in Greater Boston, and at least one hundred dollars (\$100) outside of Boston. The S. E. C. endorses this

method as one of the means to develop

resources with which to canvass this

State in the coming campaign and here-with introduces as the committee Com-

rades James F. Stevens, Harriet E.

Lothrop, Cecil F. Walker, who will open up correspondence with comrades in different parts of the State, with a

view of pushing the plan.
It is hoped the comrades will respond

wherever possible, and if each does his or her duty, the S. E. C. will be in a

position to make a canvass of Massa

chusetts unequaled by any campaign in

the history of the party in this State.

Begin at once to economize that you may meet this demand upon your re-

sources, and we venture to prophesy that you will not regret the sacrifice

when the result of the husting is of-ficially published.

CANADIAN DEFENSE FUND.

For the purpose of maintaining the right of assemblage and free speech on the streets and thoroughfares of the

Previously acknowledged\$45 43

Cassar

J. Crolly

Browney

Sundry others

H. Cruse, Schenectady 2 00 Section Hamilton, Ont......... 14 00

D. ROSS,
Treasurer N. E. C.
Loudon, Ont., July 14, 1902.

L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A.

San Francisco, July 9.

Organizer.

Per Section Toronto-

Jones, 200 Bradford street, Everett.

amittee or the treasurer, A. P.

money, and the more entrance fees

the less this item will eat

rades take hold and do their part.

\$150; this means 600 tickets.

into the net proceeds.

ecutive Committee.

EDWIN S. MAYO.

Recording Secretary.

to the various party organs.

From Lynn, asking for copy of min-utes of Grievance Committee of S. E. C. The above league had a well attended meeting on the evening of July 15, at 2-6 New Reade street. F. D. Lyon in on Gibson case, also endorsing Section Lawrence's proposition for holding cau-cuses. Actions—Request for copy grant-ed, and endorsement of Lawrence for holding caucuses ordered compiled. the chair. Six new members, Renner, Tresek, Richards, Trapolino, Peters and Mullen, were admitted.

Hitherto, the response from points From Dyer Enger, of Boston, on mat-ter pertaining to Labor Day picnic, re-ferred to Section Boston.

From T. Lonsdale, of New Bedford,

outside of New York City had not been very encouraging, but the Pierce lam-poon seems to have had the effect of inducing at least some Comrades in the country to come forward and help in the work of securing for the Party, free from all obligation, the plant of the DAILY PEOPLE. Reports to that effect were received from several points. It was resolved that a letter be prepared, setting forth the aims of the league, and urging the co-operation of work, the letter to be sent to the sections of the Party and other friendly organizations. Several committees were chosen to visit members in this city and induce them to attach them-

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY

LEAGUE.

selves to the league. mounts have been received:

Since last meeting, the following Christian Kohlenberg, Marion, George Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal. Theodore Tresek, Philadelphia, Hugh R. Richards, Indianapolis, 4.00 Charles Mullein, Houston, Tex. John Plamondon, N. Y. City. .. Isadore Klein, N. Y. City. . 2.00

Thomas O'Shaughnessy, N. Y. 5.00 City John J. Murphy, New York City. George Abelson, N. Y. City. ... Joseph Scheuerer, N. Y. City ... 5.00 Herman Mittleberg, N. Y. City. 3.00

Dr. Julius Frankel, N. Y. City. . Total \$123.00

OHIO STATE COMMITEE. Cleveland, O., July 18, 1902.

To the sections and members of the S. L. P. of Ohio. Greeting:-The following members have been elected to serve in the Ohio State Executive Committee: P. C. Christiansen, John D. Goerke, James Matthews, Richard Koeppel, Joseph Reiman, Frank Erben,

Entry blanks and other advertising matter may be had from secretary of committee, A. M. Grant, 210 Bradford W. J. Holwell, and Robert Zillmer, the latter two receiving a tie vote; which has been referred back to the branches for another vote. P. C. Christiansen was again hominated for secretary, but declined on account of lack of time to attend to same. Having served for the past eight years as secretary (gratis), he has earned, for himself, a much needed rest. James Matthews was elected secretary for the next term. All communications, monies, etc., should be sent to the undersigned address. Comrades, you are aware that Comrade John D. Goerke is now on his tour as state organizer. The State Executive Committee needs funds to keep him in the field, and we appeal to you to do your duty, and make a SPECIAL EF-FORT to donate to the organizer's fund and collect monies for the same. The sections can get up a picnic, raffles, etc. for the purpose. We also need 9,000 signatures to enable our party's candidates to appear upon the official ballot. Now, Comrades, buckle on your fighting armour and set to work, with a determination that the future shall be ours. When Organizer Goerke noti-fies you of his coming, make all ecessary arrangements for open air meetings, gathering of signatures and sell-

> The Ohio State Executive Committee James Matthews Secretary. P. O. Box, 95 Cleveland, Ohio.

ing of literature as he will be provided

with them on his tour. Now, boys! let

use rally around the banner and fight

SPECIAL FUND.

As per circular letter, Sept. 3d, 1901. Previously acknowledged \$6305 16 Section Rensselaer Co., N. Y. . . 9 00 John E. Wallace, Schenectady,

N. Y..... A. Gallerstepper, N. Y. City.. A. Weinstock, \$1; A. Klein, \$1; Rockaway Beach, N. Y. . . . 7th Ward Club, Jersey City, N.

J., part proceeds of picnic. . tion Newport News, Va., col-8 90

\$6348 31 Edward Dittrich, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE'S ANNUAL PICNIC. On Sunday, July 27, Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will hold its annaul basket picnic in Schubert's Wood on the Southside. The committee in charge of the affair has made the most elaborate preparations to provide an enjoyable day for the visitors. The place is easily ac-cessible from all sides. Take the Mitchell street car and ride to its terminal (Pilgrims Rest Cemetery), proceed in the same direction past Dass-ler's Wood and then take the first road to the left. Conveyances will be at the end of the car line for the use of women and children. Signboards give direction, so that no one will lose his way. Be-sides, the place will be marked by the

hoisting of a red flag.

An extra surprise will be offered to the visitors. The Socialist Liedertafel will be present in a body.

The piculc will begin at 9 o'clock. For the committee,

H. ZANDER.

SECTION ST. LOUIS

Holds open air agitation meetings every Tuesday night at Soulard Market, Ninth and Carroll streets. Wage workers generally and PEOPLE readers in particular are requested to attend.

PITTSBURG, PA. Regular meeting of D. A. 15, S. T. &

Illingworth, chairman. Eberle, vice-chairman. On motion all the new delegates

present were obligated and seated.

L. A., July 13, 1902.

Communications were received from: Braddock, G. E. B. (3), Roscoe (3), F. Jordan (4), Belle Vernon (2), H. Morgan, Cleveland, O., J. Ebert, Pittsburg, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio., (2), Erie (2), Blythedale (2), Oil City, Reort of Comrade Morri, Italian organizer, and a bill for Comrades Morri and Thomas' trip to Braeburn, Pa.

On motion, the Committee on Pop Bottlers' strike was discharged. On motion the organizer was in-structed to notify Local 340 that a Grievance Committee cannot be elected

according to the new Constitution. On motion an organizer's credential was issued to Comrade H. B. Stamper from this district.

Motion that D. A. 15 enters a protest to the G. E. B. against the expulsion by the G. E. B. of Henry Harris as being unconstitutional calling the attention to three points in the constitu-tion, i. e., in Section 3, "The charges

shall be read at the meeting of the local or district of which the accused is a member;" in Section 4, "In the evet of accused being absent the organizer shall send to his own or their last known address by registered mail a copy of the charges ATTESTED BY SEAL OF THE LOCAL OR DIS TRICT:" in Section 10, "The Appeals shall be taken to the next superio body, i. e., from the local to the district, to the . E. B., and finally, to the conven-tion. While appeals are pending the appellant shall be excluded from all meetings of local or district alliances.

Motion, that he request the G. E. B. to publish their minutes regularly according to the Constitution, was car-

On motion the organizer was in structed to notify local 381, Roscoe, that the district pay the expenses for the delegates coming to the D. A. 15 meet-

On motion the organizer was instructed to get further information from Oil City in regard to S. T. & L. A Motion that the G. E. B. send an Ital-

ian organizer to Penn., was carried. Motion that Comrade F. Jordan be sent out until the next regular district meeting, according to campaign lined out, was carried.

The following new officers were elect-

For organizer and financial secre-tary—William J. Eberle. Recording Secretary-D. M. Sachter Treasurer-James Illingsworth. Sergent-at-arms—William J. Burns. Auditing Committee—C. A. Anderson,

E. F. Lake, and George A. Stockdale. Agitation Committee—J. Illingsworth H. Morgan, and S. Schulberg.

Press Committee-H. Morgan, E. F. Lake, and William J. Burns. D. M. Sachter, Recording-Secretary.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held at London, Ont., July 14, with Comrade Bryce in the chair, and C. Corbin absent and excused.

Minutes of last session adopted as

Communications-From Section Hamilton, referring to propaganda work in Brautford, Ont.; a bill of \$1.55 for printng and expressing literature to Brantford was ordered paid. From Section Toronto; secretary instructed to reply. etter received from the DAILY PEO-PLE was filed, the answer of the Nationl Secretary being considered satisfactory

The secretary was instructed to reply to a letter from W. Griffiths that the N. E. C. considers matters there very mixed up indeed, but places confidence in him to organize a section free from all crooks and freaks.

DEFENSE FUND. Per last statement.....\$45.43 Section Toronto4.00 Section Hamilton 14.00 Sundry subscriptions 2.00

arrest was ordered paid.

PHILIP COURTENAY,

Recording Secretary.

DETROIT S. L. P. PICNIC. Section Detroit will hold its annual picnic at Smith's Grove, on Smith aveme near Jos. Campau, on Sunday, July 27. Gates open at 12 noon.
Good music. A fine new dancing hall

and various games will enable every-one to secure all the enjoyment that can possibly be desired.

Take Chene street cars to the grounds.

which are located four blocks beyond boulevard at intersection of Chene street and Jos. Campau avenue.

Come one and all and enjoy a pleasant

day's outing. Ticket, 10 cents, at gate.

MILWAUKEE AGITATION MEET-

literature.

July 25-Corner Chestnut and Fourth streets. July 27 - Basket Picnic, Schubert

Olneyville Square. Every member is requested to be on deck.

TAMES O'GARA,

Secretary Pro Tem.

Per order City Committee

July 28 Corner Twelfth street and Garfield avenue. August 1-Corner Sixth and Locust

streets. August 2-Corner Third street and Garfield avenue.

The meetings start at 8 p. m. CALL FOR CITY CONVENTION. rades be present to distribute the PEO-PLE, "Arbeiter Zeitung," and other PROVIDENCE, ATTENTION!

A meeting of Section Providence, S. street, Manhattan.

The basis of representation is as fol-L. P., will be held Wednesday evening, July 30, at 8 o'clock, in Textile Hall,

lows: Each assembly district in New York and Kings Counties is entitled to one delegate for every ten members or

L. Abeson. Organizer.

NOTICE.

New York.

General Election Instructions, State of

The candidates to be nominated a the New York State Convention, So cialist Labor Party at Utica, Saturday, August 30, 1902, are : Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General and Engineer and Surveyor.

The following requirements of the law must be complied with in order to get the nominees of the Party on the ballot.

party organ exists, notice of primaries places at least two days prior to the holding of such primaries.

All primaries must be opened prior to 9 p. m.

No person shall be entitled to vote at a primary unless he is lawfully entitled to vote at the next ensuing election. He must be a member of the S. L. P. in good standing.

Each primary held shall be presided over and conducted by officers elected in accordance with the usages of the

Certificates of nomination executed by the chairmen and secretaries of the conventions that made the nominations must be filed with the proper election officers within the period provided by

Certificates of nomination must con-

The name of each candidate.

The title of the office to be filled. The residence of each candidate. The place of business of each candidate; if he has a place of business of his own.

The name of the Party. The names and addresses of the committee appointed to fill vacancies. The signature of the chairman and

The residence of the chairman and

ecretary. A sworn statement by the chairman and secretary to the effect that they are such officers and that the certificates and statements therein are true to the best of their information and belief; this statement must be sworn to before an officer qualified to take

affidavits. The statements must again be signed by the chairman and secretary, so that the signature of each of these officers of the convention must appear twice on the certificate.

The certificate must finally contain a certificate signed by the notary, that such oath has been administered. Certificates of nomination after hav-

ing been thus executed must be filed with the respective election officers as follows: Nominations for State offices or for offices filled by the voters of a political

division greater than a county are filed with the Secretary of State. Nominations for county offices and for all city, town or village offices when

filled at the time of a general election are filed with the Clerk of the County in which they are made. Nominations for city, town or village offices when filled at a different time from the general election are filed with

the clerk of such city, town or village

respectively. Nominations for offices filled by the voters of New York City or part of them (except certain Congressional and Senatorial nominations) are filed

with the Police Board. Certificates of nomination must be filed during the following periods: Those going to the Secretary of State at least thirty and not more than forty

days before the election. Those going to a County Clerk, a City Clerk, or the New York Police Board, at least twenty-five and not more than thirty-five days before elec-

The candidate's attention shall be called to the rovision of law requiring each candidate to file within ten days after election a sworn statement of the monies expended by him in furtherance of his canvas. This is a Penal Law, the violation of which exposes the offending candidate to criminal persecution.

Blank forms for certificates of nomination, watchers' certificates, and candidates' statements of expense, will be provided by the New York State Committee.

ork State Executive Committee, Emil Mueller, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Do Not Forget the Picnic of Greater Boston, Saturday, Aug. 2nd. The Entertainment Committee

Greater Boston met in Lynn on Sunday last and completed their arrangements for the annual picnic and field day of the S. L. P. of Greater Boston. In addition to the usual field sports and dancing, there will be a game of baseball between two Salem clubs which promises to be a warm event, and equal to many professional games. There will also be vocal music, speaking by Comrades Malloney and Berry. In fact, the commit-tee will spare no pains to make this event a red letter day. It is up to the comrades and friends to make it a financial success. Now all up for our second annual event and thus aid the S. E. C. of Massachusetts. Albert M. Grant, Sec'y.

LYNN AGITATION MEETINGS.

Section Lynn will hold out-door meet ings on the following dates at 8 p. m. July 24, Union Square. July 25, Federal Square.

Members are requested to attend the meetings so as to help start them.

A City Convention of the Socialst Lahor Party for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, is hereby called for Saturday, August 9th, 1902, at 8 P. M., at 2-6 New Reade

major fraction thereof.

By order of the Genera Committee,

SOCIALIST - LABOR - PARTY - DAY!

For Western Pennsylvania, East Ohio and Nearby New York.

AT CONNEAUT LAKE, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902 UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SEC-TION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., S. L. P.....

SPECIAL TRAIN WILL RUN VIA THE PITTSBURG AND LAKE ERIE R. R. AS FOLLOWS:

McKeesport, 7.20 a. m., fare \$1.75 Braddock, 7.30 a. m., fare \$1.75 Rankin, 7.32 a. m., fare \$1.75 Homestead, 7.37 a. m., fare \$1.75 Pittsburg, 7.45 a. m., fare \$1.50

McKees Rocks 7.50 a. m., fare \$1.50 Coraopolis, 8.00 a. m., fare \$1.50 Monaca, 8.15 a. m., fare \$1.25 Beaver Falls, 8.30 a. m., fare \$1.25

SPECIAL RATE FROM ERIE \$1.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP; TICKETS GOOD ON ANY REGULAR TRAIN. CHILDREN BETWEEN 5 AND 12 YEARS, HALF FARE. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR PARTICULARS WATCH THE COLUMNS OF THE PEOPLE, OR AD-DRESS, WM. J. EBERLE, 510 WYLIE AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.

Figure 8 Toboggan, Boating, Bathing,

Fishing Steamers, Merry-Go-Round, Hotel, Refreshments, Music, Dancing, Plenty Shade and Shelter.

Three Socialist Pamphlets IN THE SWEDISH LANGUAGE

> "SOCIALISM vs. ANARCHISM" By DANIEL DE LEON.

Translated by VICTOR FUNKE. "THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE AND SOCIALISM" From Prof. Dodel's Work, "Moses or Darwin?"

"CAN FRUGALITY SAVE THE PROLETARIAT?" By ATTERDAG WERMELIN.

We can furnish these pamphlets at 5 cents each, with a discount of 50 per cent on all orders for 100 or more copies. Ne postage or expressage paid on discount orders. These are excellent pamphlets for distribution among Swedish wage-workers

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 NEW READE STREET

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION SANTA CLARA COUNTY, S. L. P.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of Section Santa Clara County, S. L. P., held on Wednesday evening, July 16, 1902:

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party two years ago established the DAILY PEOPLE, and, with the support of its membership and the hard work of its loyal officials and employes, confronted from time to time by seemingly insurmountable obstacles and the constant efforts of the party's enemies on the outside, and the incompetents and intriguers on the inside, to smash our daily press, has triumphantly maintained the same; and the N. E. C. has, under new management, in the short period of three months, improved the condition of the DAILY PEOPLE,

financially and otherwise; and, Whereas, A few former employes of the DAILY PEOPLE, who were let out for incompetency and neglect of duty, aided by a few intriguers in Rhode Island, have, through a spirit of revenge, made an attempt to kill the DAILY PEOPLE by issuing unconstitutional and libellous circulars to the members of the S. L. P., and others outside the Party, against the integrity of the editor of the DAILY PEOPLE, the National Secretary and the National Executive Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Section Santa Clara County, S. L. P., in regular meeting assembled, on Wednesday evening, July 16, 1902, condemns the authors and abettors of said unofficial and libellous circulars as vindictive rascals, having by their unconstitutional action in issuing said circulars not only insulted the intelligence of the whole membership of the S. L. P., but proven themselves traitors to the organization;

Resolved, That Section Santa Clara County, S. L. P., once more emphatically places itself on record egainst the enemies of the S. L. P. and its press, the DAILY PEOPLE; Resolved, That Section Santa

Clara County, S. L. P., upholds the editor of the DAILY PEOPLE, the National Secretary, the National Executive Committee and the DAILY PEOPLE management in the discharge of their official duties to the S. L. P., in taking a loyal and firm stand against all disruptionists and intriguers against the Party and its press;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, one copy forwarded to the State Executive Committee, one to the National Executive Committee and one to the official organs, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, for publication. Section Santa Clara County, S. L. P.,

E. B. Mercadier, Oragnizer. F. N. Tuttle, Secretary.

DON'T READ THIS

UNLESS YOU ARE INTERESTED IN SOCIALIST LEAFLETS. . .

IS SOCIALISM ANARCHISM?

This leaflet consists of a selection from De Leon's Boston lecture on "So-cialism versus Anarchism." The selec-tion consists of that part of the lecture that defines the difference between So-cialism and Anarchism-tells all about Alexander the Great, Eglon, Ehud, Judith, Holofernes, Nebuchodonosor, Seth Low, and a lot of other interesting personages. Hand this leaflet to a sensible man and he will ask you for the book.

\$1.50 Per Thousand.

OLD AND NEW TRADE UNIONS.

Designed primarily as an S. T. & L. A. leaflet, "Old and New Trade Unions" gives an account of the difference between the S. T. & L. A. and the pure and simple trade unions. Facts are what you want to knock out the pure and simplers, and this leaflet will give you quite a few. It is an excellent leaf-let to hand to a man who asks you about the S. T. & L. A. It would be better, of course, to give him a copy of the debate between De Leon and Harriman; but you can't afford to distribute the debate broadcast, while this leaflet is so cheap that you can give a copy to every workingman in the community.

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A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Speaking of facts naturally brings us to a new edition of a leaflet that was very popular a couple of years ago. Edition was exhausted, had no plates of it, and so it was "out of stock." We have recently had it somewhat revised, and have printed a new edition of it. "A Plain Statement of Facts" proves the soundness of Socialist principles from statistics and other sources It is a knock-out drop for opponents of Socialism.

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WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED?

"What shall we do to be saved?" is a question that has been asked over and over again ever since man began to think about his future life. With the evolution of capitalism, the workngmen have had to ask the same question relative to their earthly existencewhat shall we do to be saved from the degradation of capitalism? This leaflet is given the very suggestive title "What Shall We Do to Be Saved." The question is answered clearly and logically and the Socialist Republic is proven to be the only salvation for the toiling millions of the world's proletariat.

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